

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

BUT five years ago, the repose of France and the peace of Europe were supposed to be dependent upon the life of one man. Louis Philippe was thought to be the corner-stone of Order—the very bulwark of society against wild anarchy at home, and desperate ambition abroad. The prayers of crowds ascended for his safety; and the assassins who raised their hands against his sacred person were pursued by the anathemas of mankind. There were not wanting some, however, who saw deeper into character and into motives—who could trace events from causes, and calculate the consequences of wrong—who maintained that his life was more dangerous to society than his death. Their predictions were verified; and Louis Philippe, living, produced those very disasters which his friends feared would ensue from his death. Had that powerful Sovereign died upon the Throne five years ago, how different the state of Europe might have been at this moment! The Comte de Paris might have been the King of the French, with a Liberal Regency, knowing how to yield all necessary reform; the revolutions of Italy, Hungary, and Germany might have been spared; and constitutional liberty might have been making a slow but sure progress in the matured opinion of reflecting men, instead of being disgraced in the eyes of the prudent and the industrious, as it is in too many countries of Europe, or of being trampled out altogether under the hoofs of a military despotism. But these things were not to be. The corner-stone of Order rolled itself away, and the bulwark of French society crumbled from its own rottenness.

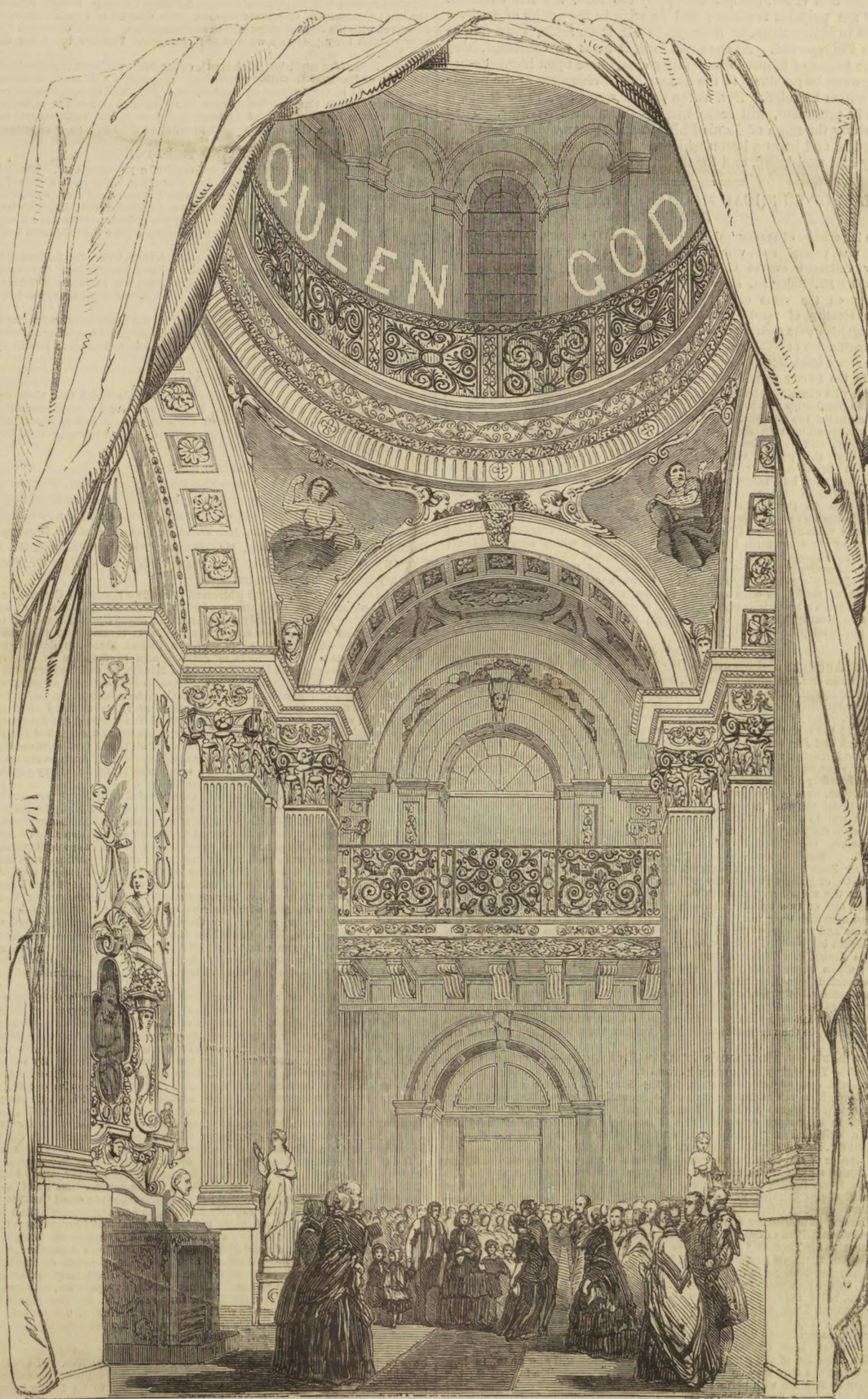
The character of such a man as Louis Philippe is the property of the world. No pity for great misfortune, no sympathy for the old man shorn of his glory, hurled from his throne and dying in exile, can be allowed to blind the eyes of his contemporaries to his defects. To find fault for the sake of fault-finding, is at all times odious, but more especially so when the grave has not closed over the mortal remains of the man whose conduct is passed in review; but with such great personages as Louis Philippe and others, in whose hands the destinies of nations have been placed, contemporaries must not and cannot refrain from being judges. Their opinion and decision are wanted, that posterity may be enabled to form theirs. The history of the future must take its hue from the history and feeling of to-day, or it will want vitality, and fail to inspire confidence in its justice or its accuracy.

At this moment, the death of Louis Philippe is absolutely without political consequence. It adds no strength to the cause of the Comte de Paris, if the friends of that young child wish to make him a pretender to the throne; it removes no difficulty from the path of the Comte de Chambord; it facilitates in no respect whatever the present design of Louis Napoleon for re-election to the Presidency, or his future design, if he have yet formed it, of vaulting into the saddle of his Imperial relative. It influences no party, unties no knot of involved policy, smoothes no obstruction in anybody's way, and throws no light upon the past, the present, or the future. It is simply an event of personal, and to many of painful interest. It will excite sympathy, and point out to the most unthinking, some of the great moralities of life. It might, and doubtless will, form the theme of many an impressive homily upon the instability of greatness, the vanity of human designs, the rottenness of personal ambition, and the baselessness of all those worldly objects which men most pertinaciously struggle for. The event is indeed a mournful one, considering all the circumstances, past and present, under which it took place. To die in exile is a sad termination of the career, even of the humblest of men; but when, as in the case of Louis Philippe, the exile is old, broken-hearted, and once a king, it is impossible for the most callous of spectators not to be struck with a feeling of melancholy sympathy. All enmity that his name once excited has long ago expired, and the reddest of the Red Republicans have banished the animosity which they once felt against him.

But, as we have said before, the forgiveness of his contemporaries for the evils which he precipitated, if he did not cause, cannot make them shut their eyes to his errors, or prevent them from educating the true moral from his career. It is possible, to some extent, to separate the character of the man from that of the King. In so doing, the voice of impartial justice may find much to praise in the character of Louis Philippe. He was the good son of a bad father; he was moral and decorous in a most immoral and indecorous age; he was brave in prosperity, and still braver and more self-reliant in adversity: born to immense wealth, and deprived of the barest means of living, he earned his own crust by the sweat of his brow in honest labour; he educated himself in sorrow and in suffering, and, when restored to wealth, to honour, and to position, he found in domestic duty and the cultivation of literature and the arts the highest reward of his private life, and the best example he could give to the public.

But even as a man he had one great error, or one great misfortune—perhaps it was a combination of them both. He was never thrown into the society of good and great men, and he had no faith in human nature. He was prudent rather than virtuous, coldly correct, and utterly deficient of that genial warmth, which, if it sometimes leads its possessor astray, endears him to the hearts even of those whose judgments may condemn him. He had not the most infinitesimal particle of enthusiasm; nothing could stir his blood. This misfortune or error as a man, became his ruin as a

King; made him selfish, made him mean, made him think more of his own aggrandisement and that of his family than of the far weightier matters of the public morality and well-being. He thought the French nation a nation of knaves and fools—of ambitious and empty busybodies—to be ruled for his purposes, and to be bought by his bribes; and when, at a ripe age, in the full harvest of his days, he found himself at the head of that nation, he discovered, unluckily, that his own want of faith was but the counterpart of that of the people



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASTLE HOWARD.—THE RECEPTION IN THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE PAGE 187.)

around him. Knaves and intriguers were ready at his hand; and the corrupt functionalism of France—the most venal class in Europe—became, under his guidance, the ready instruments of his purposes, and the eager recipients of the largesse of his corruption. It was his one great and overwhelming error, that he disbelieved utterly in human virtue, and that he governed a great country upon that principle. That is the secret and key of his career—the one prevailing characteristic of his mind and history. Even the purest of his Ministers—a man above money bribes for himself—was not above the meanness of being the agent of bribery, and of introducing into the nation a more gigantic system of corruption than was ever before attempted, even in France. Two hundred and forty thousand voters in a country—and two hundred and eighty thousand places under the Government to be given away! These two facts explain the policy of Louis Philippe as King of the French. Upon this basis he moved, with this lever he wrought, and for these reasons he obstinately resisted moderate demands for an extension of the suffrage which were urged upon him by more prudent and far-seeing statesmen than those to whom he gave his confidence. But even the corrupt electors of France were ultimately scandalized at his conduct in the last and crowning iniquity of his reign—the Spanish marriages. The public honesty and virtue, which he ignored or denied, were affronted; and the middle classes, who would have pardoned much for the sake of peace, order, and the interests of trade and commerce, were so outraged in their sense of right and common decency in this matter, that, with every desire to uphold his throne, they found themselves unable to stir a finger in its defence. If the middle classes of France had had confidence in Louis Philippe, or if Louis Philippe had had confidence in anybody, even in himself, the Revolution of February, 1848, would have been an insurrection only; it would have been nipped in the bud; and the Republic would still have been the day-dream of a few isolated plotters and scholastic zealots. He fell in those days, not because his foes were strong, but because his friends had ceased to respect him. His own judgment misgave him. He knew too late that he had played an unworthy part, and the consciousness of wrong forbade him to use the means that were at his command for stifling the insurrection. Conscience made a coward of him, when a little bravery would have been his salvation; and the revolution—the source of so many evils to France—was consummated.

The great moral to be deduced from his life, is the inefficiency and worthlessness of corrupt means for the government of a nation. Honour and virtue, though unhappily too rare, are not shadows. They are palpable realities; and he who, in the affairs of nations, affects to ignore them, or attempts to set them aside, must fail, as Louis Philippe did. At the same time, it must be confessed, that all the blame of failure is not fairly chargeable upon him. Something must be set down to the defects in the character of the people over whom he ruled. But, as the people never die, the French, it must be presumed, will learn more wisdom in after-time. They will study the reign of Louis Philippe and the troubles which succeeded it, and learn a lesson which they greatly need for their own safety and well-being, and for the sake of all Europe.

VALUE OF SURGICAL MECHANICS IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The importance of mechanical knowledge in dental surgery, in this point of view, was pointed out with much force in an inaugural address, recently delivered at the College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, United States, by Mr. Robinson, surgeon dentist, of London. The lecturer dwelt much upon the value of the legal evidence which it afforded in cases where identity of person was to be proved, and in which other means of recognition were destroyed; and he illustrated his meaning by reference to the identification of O'Connor, the victim of the Mannings, and of Dr. Parkman, whose recent tragic fate at Boston, in the United States, is in the recollection of all. In the former case, Mr. Robinson pointed out that the evidence of the surgeon who examined the body, which contained a description of the mouth, with the peculiarity of a protruding lower jaw, appeared in the public papers. This attracted the attention of a dentist who had had under treatment a case corresponding with that description; the teeth were shown to him, and recognised, and having been applied to the working model, proved beyond a doubt that the person who had worn them was the same individual who had been murdered. The recognition and identification by the gentleman who had made and adapted the teeth followed as a matter of course, from his practical mechanical knowledge; and a most important link in the chain of evidence was thus obtained. The case of Dr. Parkman was a still more remarkable instance of the value of the evidence which the "working model" supplied. The bones of the cranium had been calcined by throwing them into a furnace, the ashes of which were examined; and amongst them artificial mineral teeth were found, which could not be destroyed. Inquiry was made among the dentists, and Dr. Keep, a celebrated dentist of the place, instantly identified the work, and having placed them upon his working model, at once supplied the desired link of evidence. He had made the teeth a few weeks previously. A merely theoretical dentist would be unable to identify pieces of artificial work, which he neither knows how to make nor to adapt to the mouth.

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.—Our readers will recollect that we engraved, in No. 339 of our Journal, two views of the Auckland Islands, and gave some account of their grant by Government to Mr. Charles Enderby, F.R.S., who subsequently proceeded thither on behalf of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. The New Zealand papers just received give many interesting particulars of the islands and the new settlement, visited by her Majesty's ships *Havannah* and *Fly*, on February 13. The preliminary expedition, under Lieut.-Governor Enderby, with Messrs. Mackworth and Smith (assistant and secretary), and thirty mechanics and artisans, arrived on the 15th December, 1849, in the *Samuel Enderby* and *Fancy*. A bachelor's house, a house for Mr. Enderby, and two cottages, were erected; and a zinc or galvanized iron store, to work blubber in, was being put up. A small cutter was ready for launching; it had been brought out in frame. The people were short of provisions and vegetables, which were daily expected from Sydney. As large supplies will be required for the whalers, the Auckland Islands must ultimately be supplied from New Zealand. The weather was cold; thermometer at forty-two degrees. The New Zealanders, who emigrated thither some years since, were, and continue to be, of great service to the settlers. Mr. Charles Enderby and his colony have, as the sailors say, gone to work with a will. Their township has been laid out, one or two buildings have been erected, one a capacious structure for married men and their families, the other for single men, and a third for the Governor and founder of the colony. There were two ships in Port Ross—a magnificent land-locked basin—one the *Samuel Enderby*, fitting for the fishery; and the *Fancy*, in a doubtful state of efficiency, and likely to remain at her anchors; also a barque, the *Brisk*, fully equipped. Vessels, and other supplies, were expected from New South Wales; and vessels from England, with colonists and stores. Mr. Enderby had renamed the harbour Port Ross, in honour of Sir James Clarke Ross, who surveyed it in the *Erebus*, in 1848. The settlers were manfully following their avocations, the founder encouraging them, by his own assiduity, to the successful accomplishment of their novel and arduous enterprise.

THE KING OF HOLLAND'S ITALIAN DRAWINGS.—(From a Correspondent.)—The history of the early Italian Drawings, which formed a prominent feature, and one of unique interest, in the King of Holland's collection, recently brought to the hammer, may not be generally known; but, for all that, is not uninteresting as an incident in the annals of art. They—together with many more long since separated from them—were originally collected by the late Mr. William Young Ottley, who, during eight or ten years at the close of last century, sought out in all the principal cities of Italy all that was genuine and valuable of art, both in the paintings, and the drawings or studies of the great masters upon which many of those paintings were executed; and he also purchased very largely for a private collector. These drawings so collected—and a similar collection of which could never be made by any one else—remained in Mr. Ottley's possession till about the year 1823, when, after having published fac-similes of some of them in his great work, entitled "The Italian School of Design," he parted with the whole of this portion of his collection to Sir Thomas Lawrence, for a large price, £8000, I believe. The latter prized them very highly; and, I believe, never added anything to them; but, when he died, he left special directions in his will that they should be offered, in the first place to the Government for the use of the public, for a certain sum, being that which he had paid for them, or something less, perhaps—of the amount, I am not quite clear. Upon the Government declining the purchase, which they unfortunately did, the drawings were brought to sale. Many of them were purchased by Mr. Woodham (for a larger sum than the whole collection had been offered for); and of these the principal found their way into the collection of the King of Holland. Where they will now go to, in how many directions they may be dispersed, it would be impossible to predict; but this may be asserted with perfect confidence, that such another collection of the finest models of the finest school of art, in art's palmiest days, will never be made again by public or private collector in this or any other country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The unexpected death of the ex-King Louis Philippe has created a great sensation in Paris, especially amongst the adherents of the House of Orleans; and almost all the papers have reflections on the melancholy event. The *Débats* observes:—

Not only has the life of King Louis Philippe terminated in exile—it has been shortened by exile. If his heart had been French, the King who saved France in 1830, and whom France abandoned in 1848—he whom the great alarm of French society had raised as a buckler in July, and whom a caprice of the country overthrew 18 years afterwards—this King, if he had not been an honest man, public misfortune would have well avenged after February. Had he been less of a patriot than he was, he would have triumphed at the ruin, the humiliations, the disasters, and the disgrace of all kinds, which violently succeeded his peaceful and honoured reign. He would have triumphed at these sanguinary struggles to which factions, unchained by the fall of his Throne, gave themselves up over its ruins. But at all these misfortunes, which were like a demonstration, which Providence, justly severe, wished to give of the wisdom of his policy, the King only felt the most bitter affliction. The striking justification which the catastrophe of February gave him, supported his conscience; it desolated his heart and shortened his life. It is this which makes us think that we shall not be alone in regretting and deploring the death of the King. His cause was, before his fall, that of constitutional monarchy; it became after February that of society itself. Every one has felt this, even those who took a criminal or an imprudent part in that work of destruction. Every one now admits it, even those who have profited by it. For it is not only the commercial and manufacturing community of France that has made the *casseuse honorable* for that great disaster; it is the Government itself, in its most lofty expression, when it went to the door of a political prison, to render homage to the Conservative principles of society, too long misunderstood and outraged. This salutary reaction of public opinion in favour of the policy of the late reign, the King was able to recognise towards the close of his life by some incontestable signs. Deeply afflicted at the injustice of his contemporaries, he never doubted the justice of history.

The "progress" of the President of the Republic through the departments, which was to have terminated on Wednesday, by his return to Paris, was not closed until Thursday, in consequence of his wish to visit Rheims. His reception at Chalons-sur-Marne, on the night of the 27th, was more brilliant than any he had met with throughout his tour. Cries of "*Vive Napoleon*!" and "*Vive le Président*!" were heard upon all sides; while the streets were splendidly illuminated, and the houses decorated with flags. The authorities of the town gave a ball on the 28th, in honour of the occasion, at which Louis Napoleon was present, who freely entered into conversation with all parties, which excited the greatest admiration. He then reviewed the troops, where he made himself equally affable, which won all hearts. At Metz, on the 26th, he reviewed the National Guard and the garrison troops. During the morning he completely traversed the city, visiting, in his progress, the arsenal, public schools, hospitals, and, in fact, all the principal institutions. He was everywhere received with respect by a vast population, who continually surrounded him, though amidst the shoutings of "*Vive le Président*!" were mingled occasional cries of "*Vive la République*!" which were so offensively uttered, that it was plainly observable Louis Napoleon felt the indignity most acutely.

The President is expected to leave Paris on Monday next, for Cherbourg. A man of the name of Gerber has been arrested at Strasburg, charged with having conspired to assassinate Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. Two other individuals connected with the same plot have also been seized at Nancy, and placed in safe custody.

ITALY.

From Naples we have dates to the 17th. The official journal publishes a law against the press, so strongly severe in its character that it amounts to a total suppression of the liberty of public discussion in the newspapers. By this law, no publication, print, or plastic work of any description can appear without authorization from the Government. No publication can be authorized if it be directed against religion, public morals, the Royal Family, foreign sovereigns, the local government, or private persons. The Council of Public Instruction is intrusted with the right of granting the authorizations. Archbishops and bishops may publish their pastorals without authorization. The law bears the date of the 18th.

From Turin (the capital of Piedmont), of the 24th, we learn that the health of the King of Sardinia is visibly improving. It is stated that much difference of opinion exists in the Cabinet on the subject of the difficulties arising out of the disputes with the Court of Rome relative to the abolition of the ecclesiastical privileges, the imprisonment of Archbishop Franzoni, and ecclesiastical reform (in temporals) generally. Many political refugees are being daily expelled from the country.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The intelligence from the seat of war is still of a negative kind. There is no indication of any movement whatever by either army. But such a state of mere negation cannot long continue. It is impossible that the present extraordinary condition of Germany itself, and the relation of the Duchies to it, and to each other, and to Denmark, must occupy the attention of the greater powers; and it appears clear that the solution must come from without, for within the Germanic body has reached the last stage of disorder and disunion.

There have been some cases of cholera at Rendsburg, where the Schleswig headquarters are, but not numerous in proportion to the present amount of the population. Dr. Stromeyer, the chief of the medical staff, who remained in the hospital at Schleswig after the retreat, and was sent prisoner to Copenhagen, has been released, and rejoined the headquarters.

The Danish Admiral who commands the fleet in the Baltic has given notice to the Lieutenancy-General, that any vessels bearing either the German flag or that of the Duchies, which shall venture into the open sea, shall be treated as pirates by the Russian vessels which shall encounter them.

RUSSIA.

The Russian journals contain an account of a battle which took place on the 3d ult. between the Russian General Belgard and the Lesgines, near the village of Becheld. The Lesgines were defeated, with a loss of 320 killed and 600 wounded. Six of their largest villages were sacked and burned. Gen. Belgard only lost 2 killed and 19 wounded.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week, from New York, to the 16th inst. They are of interest. The Cabinet of President Fillmore, of which, as at first appointed, only five of the members occupied office, has been completed, and is now constituted as follows:—Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham; Postmaster-General, Mr. Hall; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McKenna; Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad; Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden.

On the 6th inst. the President addressed to the two Houses of Congress a very important message on the subject of New Mexico and Texas, with an official letter from Mr. Webster, in reply to one from the Texan Governor, relative to the boundary dispute. The case stands thus:—Texas threatens to take military possession of Santa Fé, in defiance of the United States, in defiance of the boundaries of the old provinces of Mexico, and in defiance of the treaty of Guadalupe between the United States and Mexico, by which instrument New Mexico was ceded to the United States. Texas, in fact, claims it as being within her boundaries, and her governor, Mr. Bell, addressed a letter, under date of June 13, to the senators and representatives of Texas in the United States Congress, in which he declared that the State of Texas would use the necessary means to maintain her civil jurisdiction over Santa Fé, and requested the Texan delegation in Congress to inform the President of all the facts of the case, adding that he "will at once employ the power and resources of Texas to secure complete jurisdiction over Santa Fé, which a misguided and refractory population (the New Mexicans) are attempting to sever."

This letter has been sent to Congress, accompanied with the message referred to from President Fillmore, in which the President says that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, before the late war. He thinks that the exigency of the case might require an extra session of Congress; and, in alluding to his official position, says that he will enforce the laws and rightful claims of the United States by the militia, and the army and navy, if a case of need should arise. He says that Texas, as a State, can suppress her own insurrections by her own local power, but that she has no right to conflict with the laws or rights of the United States. She is, therefore, an intruder, and will be treated as such. He adds that the east of the Rio Grande, too, belongs to New Mexico, and for that reason he must protect it from Texas and other State intrusions. This Presidential document has rendered Mr. Fillmore universally popular in the north. It is to be feared, however, that in the south the disunionists contemplate the difficulty with satisfaction.

Mr. Webster, in his letter to Governor Bell, shows, both legally and historically, that Texas errs in her claim, and that New Mexico is rightfully under the jurisdiction of the United States. In short, the views of the President in his message are confirmed in a very full and explanatory manner by his Secretary of State. Meanwhile, a bill which had been brought in for the settlement of the boundary question between Texas and New Mexico has passed the Senate. By its provisions Texas is to receive 10,000,000 dollars in United States Stock, 5,000,000 of which are not to be issued until the claims against her, growing out of the act of annexation to the United States, shall be satisfied. The bill, which has yet to pass the Lower House, was carried by a majority of 10. From the territory of Texas itself we learn that Governor Bell has issued commissions for raising troops in almost every county, for Santa Fé, to be ready to march on the 1st of September, to defend the assumed boundary against the Federal Government.

The bill for the admission of California as an independent state has passed the Senate almost intact. It is extremely short, and recites that the people had presented a Constitution, and claimed admission to the Union; that this Constitution had been found to be Republican; and then proceeds to enact that the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever; and then proceeds to lay on the following restrictions:—That the people of California shall not interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its boundary, nor question or impair the right of the United States to dispose of the same, nor shall they tax or assess the same for taxes; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said state shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well as to the inhabitants of the said state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

It is said, however, that, although the bill has thus passed the Senate, it will have to undergo a severe ordeal in the House of Representatives. The southern members, fearing the effects which this measure will have upon the settlement of the slavery question, have organised an opposition to its finally becoming law.

The dispute between the American and Portuguese Governments had been

the subject of debate in the Senate, strong opinions being expressed in regard to the refusal of Portugal to admit the American claims.

From Havannah we learn that the remainder of the Contoy prisoners are yet in confinement, but that seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th of August. The remaining three were to be sentenced to eight years in the chain-gang. This is the *finale* of the piratical invasion of Cuba by Lopez.

At New York Garibaldi had refused a public entertainment.

The cholera was abating in most parts of the States.

A Mr. Pugh had succeeded experimentally in applying electricity as a motive power.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The following circular of important instructions to parties intending to exhibit has been issued to all the local committees of the United Kingdom by the Executive Committee:—"Office for the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, 22nd August, 1850.—Sir,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee to inform you, that her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed the 31st of October as the last day when returns of demands for space from intending exhibitors are to be transmitted by local committees to the Executive Committee, and I have to request that you will move your local committee to take the necessary steps for transmitting the whole of the returns on or before that date. The local committee will, of course, fix such final period as it may think desirable for receiving the demands from the exhibitors themselves in its neighbourhood, so as to enable the local committee to comply with the wishes of the Commissioners to receive its return on or before the 31st of October. At the same time, it is desirable to impress upon exhibitors the great facility they will afford to the arrangements if they will send in their demands immediately. I am further instructed to beg you to call the attention of exhibitors to the absolute necessity of all returns being passed through a local committee, and to make them understand that it will be indispensable that all articles should be submitted to the local committee for approval, and be certified by the local committee accordingly before they can be examined by the Commissioners at the building. I send you a new edition of the 'Decisions,' and beg leave to direct your attention to 'Decisions' 15a, 53, 56, 60, 61. If you desire to have any copies of this new edition, they will be supplied on application for them. I have also to request that you will have the kindness to communicate this letter to the chairman of your committee, and to the mayor of your town (if there be one), as soon as possible.—I am, &c., M. DIGNY WYATT, Secretary."

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The general meeting and half-yearly election of candidates for admission to this admirable institution took place on Monday, upon the premises of the Asylum, in the Bow-road. Fifteen children (ten boys and five girls) were elected on the occasion into the asylum, which, added to the number of 105 scholars of both sexes, gives a total of 120 now dependant upon the establishment. Subjoined are the names of the successful candidates, and the number of votes to each:—The names of the female candidates were—Elizabeth Jane Anderson, 5907 votes; Isabella Laing, 1470; Ann Katherine McCausland, 1244; Eliza Jane Richardson, 2871; and Ann Wenborn, 935. The list of the boys comprised John Barclay, 2266 votes; Thomas Charles Benson, 1395; Thomas Freer Bloomfield, 2335; William Morison Conacher, 3007; Henry Cutting, 2100; Alfred Frederick Evans, 1796; Richard Millington, 2260; Alfred William Pennall, 2520; Joshua Stennings, 1457; and Thos. Waters, 2030.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.—On Tuesday afternoon the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Quarles Harris, Esq., the benevolent founder of the hospital, occupying the chair, and supported by a very full attendance of governors. The minutes of the former court having passed, Mr. B. Maskell proceeded to read the report of the operations of the last six months. It appeared that on the 23d of February last, 36 patients occupied the wards of the hospital; and from that period to the 26th of August 41 additional inmates were received. Of this number 32 were cured, 9 were relieved, and 36 remain under treatment. The total, including out-patients, received during the half-year, numbered 793, being a very considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year. The report having been adopted, the Chairman drew attention to the fact that 300 individuals were waiting admission, whose afflictions required in-door treatment; yet, owing to the want of space in the present hospital, they could not be received. Mr. Harris strongly urged the institution of a building fund, to render the hospital able to meet the requirements of so numerous a class of sufferers. It was obvious that a building capable of containing 300 beds would be no more than sufficient; for with so many patients now waiting admission, and that number daily increasing, there could be no doubt but that they would be fully occupied. The funds were in a prosperous condition, and were on the increase, although it was to be regretted far from adequate to the increase of applicants, or the desire of the committee to extend the usefulness of the charity. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE TRADE.—On Tuesday, the members of this association celebrated their first annual meeting by an excursion to Erith, and a dinner in the grounds attached to the Pier Hotel, to which about 130 sat down, under the presidency of Dr. Blundell. Mr. W. S. Long, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that the taxes imposed on the hackney-carriage trade exceeded twenty times the amount paid by any other business. In the reign of William III., when this kind of impost was first resorted to for the purpose of revenue, the tax on a sedan-chair was fixed at 5s. a year; it was subsequently increased to 10s., but now the proprietor of any sort of hackney-carriage was compelled to pay that sum every week. Though they were so highly taxed, the Legislature seemed determined to increase the degradation which existed amongst them, by passing enactment after enactment of so stringent a character, that it was impossible to comply with them, and then the drivers were sent to gaol, as if that was the place to teach them their moral or social duties. Mr. E. Hider, the acting manager of the society, said that the association had been scarcely a year in existence. It was originated, and almost entirely supported, by persons engaged in the trade; and its objects were, by combining together, to resist the wrongs and exactions to which as a class they were subjected, and to interest the influential classes in their favour. They also intended to establish a benevolent and benevolent society in connexion with the association. He denied that the character of the cab-drivers of the metropolis was so bad as was usually supposed. Of course, there were many dishonest individuals in that as in other employments; but on an examination of the facts it would be found that, taking 6000 individuals (the number thus engaged in London) from any other class, as large a proportion were convicted of infractions of the criminal law, as among the cab-drivers. He said the criminal law, for they were so hedged up by legislative enactments, that it was impossible they could avoid convictions for infringing them. Indeed, so overwhelmed were the magistrates with complaints against them by the public and the police, that a cab-driver never had a fair hearing, and it was often a wiser course to plead guilty to an offence, even although innocent, and thus escape with a 5s. fine, than to take up the time of the court with a defence, which was generally unsuccessful. He detailed several other instances in which the law, as it at present stands, operates unfairly to the drivers of the hackney carriages, and urged them to unite for the purpose of obtaining an alteration.

THE NEW HACKNEY-CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.—The Commissioners of Police have issued an order for the appointment of standings for hackney-carriages within the Metropolitan police district, and the regulations to be observed as directed by the recent act for consolidating the office of Registrar of Metropolitan Carriages with the office of Commissioner of Police. The following regulations are to be observed at all standings for hackney-carriages within the police district:—1. Drivers of hackney-carriages or other persons are not to stand together upon the footway, or cause any obstruction or annoyance to persons passing; and no person, except the licensed watermen and the drivers of the hackney-carriages plying for hire there, are to remain at any standings. 2. Drivers of hackney-carriages, or watermen, are not to use offensive or insulting language, or by any improper behaviour or gesture to cause offence or annoyance to any person. No person is to smoke or drink any spirituous or malt liquors at any standing. 3. No hackney-carriage or horse is to be washed or cleaned upon a standing, and the drivers and licensed watermen are to prevent any dirt or litter by feeding or watering the horses at the standing. 4. Every driver of a hackney-carriage, when required to do so by the driver of any private coach or other carriage, is to move such hackney-carriage, and leave sufficient space clear for the coach or other carriage to pass. No hackney-carriage shall be suffered to stand across any street or thoroughfare, or opposite the end of any street or carriage-way, or upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The preliminaries of a postal convention were signed on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, between Great Britain on the one hand, and Sweden and Norway on the other, by which the intercourse between the respective countries will be greatly facilitated, and all commercial, as well as political, relations very much improved. Hitherto, the rates of postage between this country and the dominions of the King of Sweden were on a most expensive and exaggerated scale. By the newly-proposed arrangement, the rates of postage will be very considerably reduced, and the facilities of intercommunication greatly increased. Such will be the main results of an arrangement calculated to confer important benefits upon the trade between the two countries; the details, however, will not be made public until the ratifications shall be exchanged. To Lord Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, is due the chief merit of bringing about this most desirable reformation.

SEAMEN'S LETTERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, August, 1850.—The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by a warrant, dated 30th July, 1850, to authorise the use of postage stamps for the payment of letters forwarded to the United Kingdom by seamen employed on board her Majesty's ships on foreign stations, all seamen's letters which may hereafter reach this country in bags made up on board any of her Majesty's ships will be delivered free, provided the postage of one penny to which they are liable be paid by means of a postage stamp affixed to such letters. In those cases where bags of seamen's letters are brought to the United Kingdom by private ships, the gratuity of twopenny payable by law to the master will still be chargeable upon each letter, unless such sum of twopenny, in addition to the postage of one penny, be paid by the seaman by means of postage stamps. It must, of course, be understood that all the conditions laid down by law, under which the letters of seamen are transmitted at a reduced rate of postage, must be duly complied with as respects the letters to which the present regulation refers. Seamen will be supplied with postage stamps by the purser of the vessel to which they are attached.

REMOVAL OF THE MARBLE ARCH.—On Tuesday, workmen were employed in erecting a scaffolding of considerable strength round the marble arch at Buckingham Palace, preparatory to taking it to pieces.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—On Monday evening, certain members of this ancient corps, of which Prince Albert is Colonel, not feeling disposed to join their brother members at the dinner to celebrate their Colonel's natal day, held at the Armoury House, in consequence of a long-existing pique relative to the affairs of the company, and the departure from the established custom of dining in uniform, dined together at the Albion; and, having occasion, at the close of the banquet, to return to the Armoury House to resume their civilian costume, were set upon by their opponents, who endeavoured to their civilian costume, were set upon by their opponents, who endeavoured to disarm them, and by force thrust them out into the street. In the scuffle swords were drawn by comrades against comrades, their officers knocked down, swords taken from them and broken into fragments, and very serious mischief sustained by the parties engaged. The affair is, of course, under investigation.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—Half-yearly Meeting: London, Aug. 28: J. A. Aglionby, Esq., in the chair.—The report of the directors, stating that the engineer and other officials of the company had arrived in Calcutta in April last, and declaring the interest payable out of the guarantee of the East India Company, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Half-yearly Meeting: London: E. Denison, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The report, stating that every effort was being made to develop the traffic of the line to Peterborough on the 7th inst., was adopted, and 7722 shares in arrear of calls forfeited, the directors having powers given them to dispose of the same as preference shares for the benefit of the company.

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL AT HOLLOWAY.—On Wednesday, at three o'clock, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a ragged school for the district of Holloway was performed in the presence of a large number of spectators. The site of the intended school is in Flower's-place, Hornsey-road, and quite contiguous to the Great Northern Railway. The style of architecture selected for the building is the Elizabethan. The boys' school will be 50 feet by 28; the girls' will not be so large. The ceremonial of laying the first stone was inaugurated with an impressive invocation of the divine blessing on the institution, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the vicar of the parish. The stone, which weighed more than half a ton, and measured 4 feet 4 in. by 2 feet 3 in., was then elevated from its resting-place by means of pulleys, and the trowel was handed by the treasurer, Mr. R. M. Phillips, to Mr. Pownall, who proceeded to lay the mass with the usual formalities. A simple inscription, bearing the date, &c., was engraved upon it.

THE BEAUFAY RAGGED SCHOOL.—A splendid building has just been completed in Newport-street, Lambeth-walk, for the education of the ragged children of the vicinity. The erection is in the Doric style of architecture, with a noble facade and portico, approached by a lofty flight of steps. The entire building, including the out-offices, workshops, masters' residences, &c., covers an area of 3000 feet. It has been erected by the munificence of Mr. H. Beaufay, the eminent distiller of Lambeth, at a cost of £3000. The schools will be opened for the reception of 1000 children early in the ensuing month.

IMPORTATION OF WINE FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The American line-of-packet ships arriving in the London Docks from New York continue to bring large quantities of wine, the produce of the south of Europe, as part of their cargoes, for reasons which make it more advantageous to carry the wine twice over the Atlantic than to import it direct. The packet-ship *Margaret Evans*, just arrived in the docks from New York, has brought 39 pipes and 58 other casks, and the packet-ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, arrived from the same place, 33 pipes and 119 other casks of port wine, as portions of their cargoes, consigned to wine-houses in the metropolis.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday afternoon a portion of the new building in course of erection at the corner of New Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, fell with a tremendous crash. A large quantity of the material fell on the footpath and roadway, and several persons who happened to be passing were seriously injured.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Langham, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Plough Tavern, Cary-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of Richard Wilmot, aged 37, a stableman, living at No. 19, Shire-lane, who died from lock-jaw. About a week previously, the deceased, who was in a good state of health, received a puncture in one of his toes, through a rusty nail penetrating his shoe. The wound festered, and a few days afterwards he went to King's College Hospital, where he had it lanced; the wound healed, but on Monday he was seized with symptoms of lock-jaw, and on the following day he was removed to the hospital, where he expired. Verdict, "Died from tetanus, produced by a puncture from a rusty nail."

FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.—On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Gray and Son, hydraulic engineers and plumbers, in Markwith-terrace, Commercial-road, Limehouse. Plenty of water having been speedily obtained from the mains of the East London Company, the engines were set to work, but they were unable to obtain the mastery over the flames until the plumbers' and engineers' workshops and stores were burned out, and some damage done to the counting-house. The total loss amounts to some hundred pounds, but the firm was insured. The cause of the disaster could not be traced.

DEATH FROM DRINKING A BOTTLE OF BRANDY FOR A WAGER.—On Tuesday Mr. Langham held an inquest in St. Martin's Workhouse, on the body of Joseph Stonestreet, aged twenty-five, foreman to Mr. Norchi, marble-merchant, of King William-street, Strand, whose death occurred in the following awful manner:—Mr. George Dry, an intimate friend of the deceased, residing in Hampstead-road, said, that on Sunday afternoon last, he, the deceased, and his cousin, dined together at the Mall Tavern, Noble-street, City, and after tea the deceased offered to lay a wager of £2 to £1 that he would drink a pint and a half of brandy, and walk from Charing-cross to London-bridge, in less than two hours. The money having been deposited, a bottle of brandy was purchased, when the witness, his cousin, and deceased proceeded to Mr. Norchi's. The brandy was then poured into a large jug, and, having been diluted with water, the deceased commenced his stupid feat. Having drunk within four ounces of the spirit and water, he put the jug on the table, and immediately rolled off his seat upon the floor. Mr. Watkins, a surgeon, having been sent for, the stomach-pump and other remedies were resorted to to save the deceased's life, but without effect, and he died at six o'clock on Monday morning. Witness and his cousin tried to prevail on him not to drink the brandy, and to cry off the bet, when he laughed, and said he wished some one would lay him another wager, that he could not perform the feat within one hour, instead of two. Mr. Watkins, the surgeon, proved that deceased had died from apoplexy, in consequence of drinking such a large quantity of brandy. Verdict, "Accidental death."

ROBBERIES AT THE EUSTON TERMINUS OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, previous to, and during the time occupied in her Majesty's departure, the swell mob were busily engaged in levying contributions on those persons who had assembled to witness the departure of the Royal party. The principal scene of their avocations was on the outside of the gates, where several complained to the police of being minus their purses and handkerchiefs; and a poor woman who was going to pay an instalment into the County Court had her pocket entirely cut out, with its contents, amounting to two-and-twenty shillings; and three gentlemen lost their watches. But outside the gates was not the only place where these depredations were committed, for, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the railway officials, some of the gang appears to have been extremely active even in immediate proximity with royalty, as one of the clerks belonging to the secretary's office was deprived of a gold watch and chain in the station yard. Two of the gang were captured by the police, who found on one of them a purse containing eleven or twelve sovereigns.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24—Males, 733; females, 683; total, 1416. Deaths during the same period—Males, 464; females, 441; total, 905. This return shows that the health of the inhabitants of London continues as good as it usually is. The deaths last week were 905; more by 31 than were registered in the previous week, but less than the average, after excluding the corresponding week of 1849. In that week 2456 persons died in London, 280 of diarrhoea, and 1272 of cholera. The deaths from cholera last week were 5; from diarrhoea, 118. Of the latter number, 105 were children under the age of 15, 4 adults under 60, and 9 old persons past the age of 60. The deaths by cholera in the five preceding weeks, including the last, were 13, 11, 15, 8, and 5; so that the disease, in the form it has usually visited London in August, is declining. The deaths from diarrhoea in the same weeks were 104, 136, 152, 139, and 118. Although the mortality of London is now below the average, that average is itself high; and it appears scarcely to be a natural state of things that, in ordinary times, of 905 persons whose career terminates in the week, only 155 pass the age of 60, that 318 end their course in the middle of life, and 432 die in their way through childhood to youth. Yet the return gives this result. 129 of the deaths occurred in public institutions, viz. 79 in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 39 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 2 in military and naval hospitals, and 1 in prison. The proportion of deaths in public institutions is less than it has been; for from an early return it was shown that about 1 in 10 of the inhabitants of London died in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in the hospitals, 1 in 551 in prisons, 1 in 102 in the lunatic asylums; and that 1 in 5 or 6 of the people die in a public institution of some kind or other. The following are the particulars of the 5 deaths by cholera:—On the 20th August, in Westminster Hospital, an itinerant piper, aged 48 years, brought from 72, Great Peter-street, Westminster, "excessive want (some weeks), cholera (3 days)." On the 19th August, at Eton Villas, Haverstock-hill, the son of a gentleman, aged 3 months, "English cholera (36 hours), diarrhoea (10 days)." On the 18th August, at 116, High-street, Camden Town, widow of a butcher, aged 56 years, "English cholera (5 days)." Mr. C. H. Spong, the Registrar, states that an open sewer is at the back of this house. On the 4th of August, at 27, Gloucester-street, Clerkenwell, an apprentice to a watchmaker, aged 18 years, "English cholera, no medical attendant." Inquest. On the 18th of August, at 30, George-street, Shoreditch, a man aged 44 years, "Asiatic cholera, 18 hours." Mr. E. Earles, the Registrar, states that "this man had been idiotic from his birth, at all times subject to diarrhoea, and requiring medical assistance on every occasion of the attack. The neighbourhood is healthy and well drained."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By the Greenwich observations the barometer was low last week; the wind was west or south west; rain fell on Wednesday; on Saturday there was a thunderstorm; the mean temperature of the air was 57 deg. through the week, or 3.5 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of the Thames was 62.5 deg. The air was dry, the dew point having been 48 deg.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE year is waning; Murray's Handbooks figure in the advertising columns of every newspaper, and there is not a *boudoir* blind undrawn in May-fair. Yellow slippers and eccentric shooting-coats—like their owners, "fearfully and wonderfully made"—flourish upon every fashionable beach; and the sound of the English-French—the hesitating summons to the *garcon* so well loved of Continental landlords—may be heard rising over the clatter of knives and forks in half the *tables d'hôte* of Europe. One Opera has closed—the other is closing; Vauxhall is down to the final shilling; and the only "men" (using the word in its West-end signification) who are to be seen about town, have "come up last night, and are going down to-morrow morning." From one of the last-mentioned migratory class I had the following scrap of anecdotic gossip from Boulogne. It illustrates the sad mental hallucinations now and then experienced from a culpable non-acquaintance with the minutiae of that learned work, the French Dictionary:—An English family lodged at a French house in the Cape Cure, and, to the credit of the host be it said, very comfortable our compatriots were; so much so, indeed, so entirely satisfied were they with the establishment, and, above all, with the cookery, that, upon leaving, a formal vote of thanks was given to the landlady, who had been the presiding genius of the *cuisine*. "Her dishes had been delightful; nothing could have been better. Henceforward the family would remember with gratitude and delight the good things which had been so skilfully dished up for them by Madame." The compliment was fully appreciated, and the good matron returned a suitable reply in her most voluble Picardian *patois*. The bulk of the oration was wasted upon the slowly understanding Britannic ear; but the sense of one, the concluding sentence, our Insular friends believed they had made out. Heaven help us! an awful sentence it was for them. The good dame was understood to have attributed almost all the charms of her cookery to the constant use, in all her operations, of a new and admirable species of—castor-oil! Here was a horror! To think of a respectable family actually living for ever so many weeks on meat dressed with castor-oil, and that, thanks to the diabolical ingenuity of French cookery, without having the slightest notion of the atrocity. The idea was overpowering—dreadful to contemplate—a case actually for Lord Palmerston to take up—a *casus belli*—an outrage pregnant with the delivery of ambassadors' passports, demands for ample reparation, or a British squadron bombarding the bathing-machines of Boulogne. Happily, none of these warlike consequences are likely to arise. A little investigation proved the fact that the agent alluded to by the *cuisinière* as having so materially aided her operations, was no species of castor-oil, either hot or cold-drawn, but simply a new and capital set of *casseroles*, or copper stew-pans; the similarity of sound between the English drug and the French kitchen implement having made all the mischief. The Boulognese must, however, be tolerably inured to *pétites* of the sort. I remember a gentleman living at an hotel in the Haute Ville, and who wished one morning to make inquiries about some linen which he had sent to the laundress, put a question to the waiter, by means of which, by a double blunder—first in the selection of a verb, and then in substituting another word for it by mistake—my friend horrified the dapper functionary whom he addressed, by an unwitting inquiry as to whether he had not got some shirts to let! It was long before the victim heard the end of his alleged peculiar style of obtaining linen.

Who is to be the new Member for Cambridge, is a question greatly agitating the banks of the Cam. Truth to tell, the Universities do not in general come out by any means to much advantage in the choice of their Parliamentary representatives. Oxford, indeed, has recently sent Mr. Gladstone to St. Stephen's; but Sir R. H. Inglis, who may be considered as the life representative of Alma Mater, and as most faithfully—in an old-fashioned crocheted and every antiquated prejudice—carrying out the mouldy views of his constituents, hardly carries the weight of intellectual metal which one would naturally look for in the chosen of a vast corporation of learned men, entrusted with the mental culture of the flower of the youth of England. Mr. Macaulay's name has been mentioned in connexion with the University of the Cam. But Mr. Macaulay is a thorough-going Whig; and, furthermore, it has been generally understood that he has given up making history, in order to write history: a step which would draw forth the great essayist from his silent labours in dis-tombing and displaying, by the flashing brilliance of his genius, the hoary remains of the departed Past, would, I am pretty sure, be welcomed by but few. Mr. Macaulay is better occupied in the "Albany" writing the narrative of his favourite William, and giving the *coup de grâce* to the character of the grand object of his detestation—the Second James—than he would be, immersed in all the dirty work of party politics—so necessary, and yet so trivial; fencing with colonial reformers about Ceylon; or calling up the fires of his eloquence to prop the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Stamp-bills. Mr. Macaulay will not do, then, for the University. We must have Vols. iii. and iv., and Lord John must still get on without the most brilliant man who was ever attached to his Government. The University Dons, indeed, talk of throwing over everything like literary pretensions in their representative altogether, and of paying homage to the Lords of the Soil by looking for a candidate amid the ranks of that portion of Young England who follow steadfastly the "Rural Banners" so picturesquely described by Mr. Disraeli. Lord Stanley's son and heir, the present M.P. for King's Lynn, is talked of as likely to be the favoured swain who will be called upon to represent the learning of the University by running his head against any truth of political science, and who will be required to demonstrate its religion and its humanity by taking every possible step to keep down the quantity and the quality of poor men's dinners.

How significant is the quiet indifference—not, of course, using the word in its invidious sense—in the midst of which the adventure-laden life of Louis Philippe has at length terminated. The ex-King died at eight o'clock on Monday morning; and I am speaking by the book when I say that it was late in the forenoon before the tidings had reached the French Embassy, in Manchester-square. Nine-tenths of the world knew nothing of the ex-King's last and fatal illness until they heard of his death. People were generally aware that he had lately gone to the sea-side for change of air; but it was understood that he had returned and was living as usual in the quiet retirement of Claremont. Then came the sudden tidings of his demise, causing, however, no busy political speculation, rousing no heart to beat high with hopes or fears, giving the signal for no outburst of long-smouldering cabal, passing over without causing a monetary vibration in every Stock Exchange and Bourse of Europe.

Another Frenchman, great in his sphere, has also just left us. M. de Balzac, as he chose to call himself, was the other day borne, by some of the most distinguished of his brother romancists, to the tomb. The tales of the author of "Eugénie Grandet" and "Le Père Goriot" are comparatively little known or appreciated in England. In no one respect did the mental nature of the Frenchman appeal to our island sympathies or likings. He was not a skilful teller of stories, like Dumas; nor a broad humourist, like Paul de Kock; nor an inventor of more or less entertaining prodigies and literary monsters, like Eugène Sue. Balzac belonged to a school of novelists which in England neither gods nor men care much to endure; he was one of the metaphysical fictionists: his great end and object was the patient elaboration and minute dissection of every little mental nerve and muscle in his characters. To this task he brought a mind endowed with the sharpest acumen and habits of skilful and ingenious thought, all of which he lavished in poking and rummaging into every dark and almost unknown corner in the human heart, and subjecting to the most microscopic examination every atom and every particle which he contrived to drag to light. As a dissector, however, Balzac loved rather to trace disease, than to ascertain the phenomena of health. He was a pathologist, rather than an anatomist; he was always plunging his scalpel into morbid affections, and blighted or distorted sentiment: hence the disagreeable foetid tone which, more or less, hangs about all his works. We acknowledge the ability of the author, the skill and ingenuity with which he carries on his researches; but the subject is revolting, and we gladly rush from the diseased and lowering atmosphere of the dissecting-room into the glad sunshine and pure air of God's heaven.

Let me close this "Talk" with a little character adventure on board a river steamer. Journeying the other day in an humble Gravesend boat, I described, sitting apart and solemnly in the extreme bows, a grand old Turkish or Persian Jew. For dirt and picturesqueness I never saw a more magnificent elderly gentleman. There was the finest and purest type of the orient in his massive features—in the sharp, hooked nose—in the broad, bulging temples—the long, almond eyes—and the sleek beard falling like a white cataract upon the chest; while as for his turban—that matted, grimy combination of mystic rags—I do not but if Mr. Disraeli were to have undertaken the unsavory task of unwinding it, that he would have discovered the great Asian mystery lurking in the folds. I gazed long at this venerable importation from the land of the rising sun. He sat as motionless as though he had been a merchant of Bagdad or Balsora, fallen under the displeasure of the same magician who flung his spells over the Prince of the Black Marble Islands. There was something fascinating in the influence of the orient which the unknown exhaled. One looked, and looked—and the boat, the river, and the banks faded away—and in their place stretched out hot, glistening sands, with date groves and spreading palms, and herds of camels winding through the sultry glare to the slender minarets and terrace-roofed houses of the far-off City of the Desert. Never, I repeat, was there such a mystic old gentleman. He flavoured the boat with Eothianism, as a flask of attar Gul would have flavoured the steamy air with essence of roses. There was only one drawback: it was—there was no denying it—it was low, in such an incarnation of the mystic and the magic East, to travel in the forepart of a ninepenny Gravesend steamer. Deeply revolving this distressing reflection, I saw the man of the East rise. He approached me—he opened his hairy jaws and addressed himself to speak. What language was I to hear? The tongue in which Assur spoke to Semiramis; in which Pharaoh addressed the sculptor of the Sphinx; in which Solomon paid gay and graceful court to the Queen of Sheba? Not a bit of it. The words I heard were conveyed in a breeze balmy with the odour of highly flavoured Cubas, gin, and onions; they were couched in the purest and raciest Houndsditch slang, and they were—"I shay, young'un, here's a shance; fork up a bob, and I'll put you on a lay you never know nothink of, to vin no end of monish with the ivories, or the blacks and reds."

A. B. R.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the special patronage of her Majesty, the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, the vice-presidency of the Lords-Lieutenant, and Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, and the stewardship of the High Sheriff and thirteen gentlemen connected with Gloucester, the 127th meeting of the three choirs will be held in the second week of September, commencing on the 10th. There will be four morning performances of sacred music and three concerts with secular selections. The pieces during divine service on Tuesday will be Handel's "Esther" overture, Jubilate in D, Dettingen "Te Deum," and coronation anthem, "Thy King shall rejoice;" Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is he," and duet, "Here shall soft charity." The preces and responses will be by Tallis. The Rev. Townshend Selwyn, canon of Gloucester Cathedral, in which the sacred selections will be performed, will preach the sermon. On Wednesday morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given, in which Mde. Sontag will sing the air, "Hear ye, Israel;" and Mde. Castellan will sing in the scene of the "Widow," and in the quartet, "Holy, holy." Miss Dolby and Miss Williams will sing the contralto parts; Miss Lucombe will share in the recitatives and concerted pieces; Mr. Lockey will have the tenor portion; to Mr. Phillips will be allotted the music of "Elijah;" and Mr. Lawler will assist in the quartets. On Thursday, the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," a portion of Beethoven's service in C, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," gleanings from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" and "Jephtha" will be performed. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing the air, "Deeper and deeper still;" Mde. Sontag, "Let the bright seraphim;" Miss Dolby, Mendelssohn's air from "Paul," "But the Lord;" and Mde. Castellan, "Ye sacred priests." On Friday morning will be given Handel's "Messiah," in which Mde. Sontag, Mde. Castellan, Misses Lucombe, Dolby, and Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Phillips, and Lawler, will sing.

The schemes of the three concerts contain Mozart's Symphony in E Flat, Spohr's "Jessonda" overture, Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "William Tell," Beethoven's "Egmont," and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Wedding March." Herr Formes will sing, in addition to the *artistes* already named; and the vocal gleanings will comprise popular and classic *morceaux* by Beethoven, Mozart, Gluck, Bellini, Dr. Arne, Weber, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Donizetti, Sir Henry Bishop, Lillo, Costa, Dibdin, Wilbye, Converso, Eckert, Auber, Curschman, Rode, Morley, Gabussi, Williams, Macfarren, Benedict, &c.

In the arrangements of the programmes, both for the morning and evening performances, attention has been paid to variety and interest. The choral and orchestral forces will be about 300 effective exccantans: amongst the players will be found eminent names from the bands of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre; Mr. Henry Blagrove being the leader, and Mr. Amott, the organist of the Cathedral, the conductor; with the aid of Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, at the organ, and Mr. Done, of Worcester, at the pianoforte. Mr. J. H. Brown, the secretary to the stewards, has made, under their direction admirable railway and other arrangements for the convenience of the visitors from Bristol, Birmingham, Cheltenham, Hereford, Ross, Worcester, Monmouth, Stroud, Stonehouse, &c.; and the prices of the reserved and numbered seats are moderate, special advantages being secured to the applicants who may wish to be present at all the performances.

On the whole, there is every reason to hope that the present gathering will not be inferior in attraction to the time-honoured festivals of the three choirs, the duration and prosperity of which must be the earnest desire of all amateurs who have not even a local feeling or interest to gratify in their continuance. These meetings have been the pioneers of art-progress in this country, independently of the great moral and charitable advantages derived since their foundation. In hearing the sublime oratorios of Handel and Mendelssohn in the Cathedral, there is the superior advantage of a devotional association between the sacred locality and subject to add to the incentive of the call of charity and philanthropy.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Evening concerts will be given next week, at Manchester, Liverpool, and Shrewsbury, and a morning entertainment at Harrowgate on Saturday, at which Mlle. Parodi, Mlle. de Méric, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, and M. Vivier will perform.—Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, has returned to Brighton for the season.—There will be a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Brighton, shortly, under the direction of Mr. Bond, a professor of that town.—The rehearsals of Anber's new five-act opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," are actively pursued at the Grand Opera in Paris.—The celebrated Mlle. Darcier, of the Opéra Comique, has left the stage, having been married to M. Manignard, in Paris, a few days since.—The union of Carlotta Grisi with M. Guéneade Massy, a physician, is contradicted: she is about to leave Paris for St. Petersburg, where she is engaged.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The celebrated violinist and composer Herr Molique is engaged as leader at these concerts. Various engagements are forming with many of the greatest instrumentalists in Europe.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The season terminated on Saturday with exceeding brilliancy, and proved by the densely crowded auditory, that the patronage of fashion, and the celebrity of the *artistes*, have moulded no feather of their former *prestige*. The whole strength of the company was displayed on this occasion, each of the leading performers appearing in his most popular character. And seldom have we witnessed a greater amount of enthusiasm than was produced by the graceful acting and marvellous vocalization of Sontag's *Figlia del Reggimento*, the mighty Lablache's portraiture of the old deaf gentleman in "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and the histrionic genius of Coletti's "Doge of Venice." The encores and recalls before the curtain seemed never-ending; the selections of the ballet were affluant, as they were appropriate to the styles of the dancers.

The new *prima donna*, Signora Fiorentini, sang the grand scena from "Der Freischütz" with classic feeling, and a characteristic Spanish song with remarkable piquancy and effect. The National Anthem was sung by the collective *troupe* with great gusto, amidst the acclamations of the entire audience. The scene was altogether magnificent, and worthy the valedictory night of the season of Her Majesty's Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The 46th and concluding night of the subscription season took place last Saturday, when the first act of "Norma," with Grisi's incomparable performance of the *Priestess*, and Tamberlik's masterly delineation of *Pollio*, was played, followed by Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," in which Viardot, Mario, Tamburini, and Ronconi repeated their extraordinary display of vocal and dramatic skill in the parts of *Adina*, *Nemorino*, *Belcore*, and *Dulcamara*. After the "Elisir," the National Anthem was sung, the solos by Grisi, Viardot, and Herr Formes, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

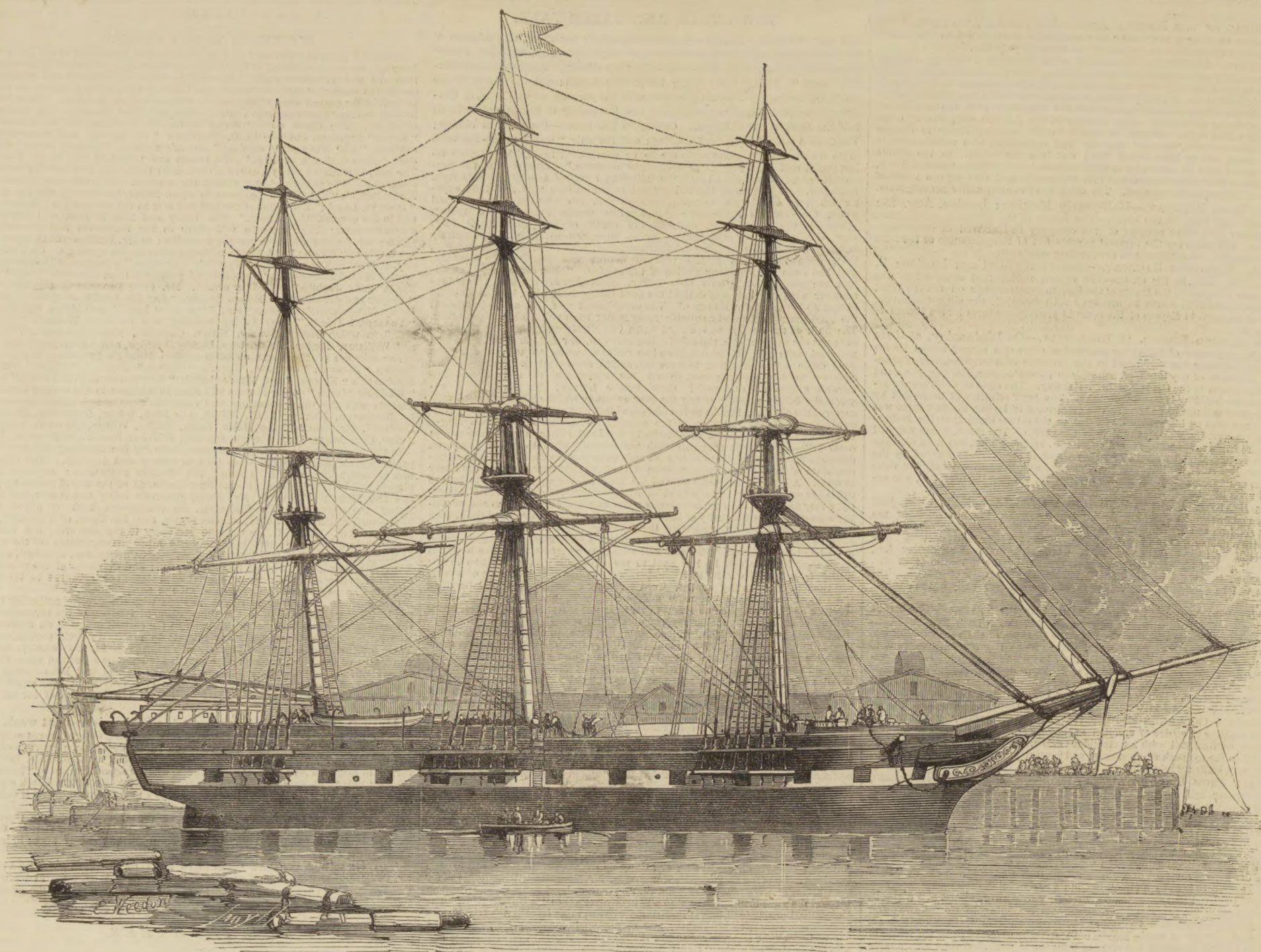
Four farewell representations have been given this week at reduced prices, according to the custom of the previous three seasons. On Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was presented for the eleventh time; and this night (Saturday), which will end the fourth campaign of the Royal Italian Opera, the "Huguenots" will be played for the twelfth time. The enthusiasm for the "Prophète" was more strongly manifested than on any previous occasion. Notwithstanding that there were printed bills distributed throughout the theatre, claiming the indulgence of the audience for Madame Viardot, who was labouring under a severe cold and sore throat, the great lyric tragedian sang and acted with prodigious power, frequently electrifying the house by her magnificent bursts of histrionic genius. Being the last night of her appearance, there was no end to the ovations, and the floral shower at the close was most abundant. She has returned to Paris; and after a few days' repose, will re-appear at the Grand Opera, in Halévy's popular "Juive," in which she will sing the part of *Rachele* in French, after playing it in Berlin in German, and in London in Italian. The theatre was crowded to excess in every part, and the audience remorselessly encored Mario in all his airs; he gave the drinking song at the end with wonderful force. On Wednesday, the first act of "Norma" and the entire opera of the "Elisir d'Amore" were repeated for the third time, Madame Castellan appearing as *Adina* in consequence of Madame Viardot's departure. It is one of her best parts, which she has frequently played at Her Majesty's Theatre in former years, and at the Italian Opera House in Paris. She looked the prettiest of *Adinas*, and sang and acted charmingly, although her vocalisation could not compete with Viardot's brilliant style. The house was not so well attended as for the "Prophète."

ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday Mrs. Fanny Kemble concluded her Shakspearian Readings with the "Second Part of Henry IV." It proved to be one of the most striking of the series, and was delivered with remarkable spirit and energy, as well as with that wonderful power of discrimination and adaptation in marking the several characters which Mrs. Kemble usually exhibits. The gifted reader was quite at home in the *King*, the *Prince*, the fiery and splenetic *Hotspur*, *Mrs. Quickly*, *Bardolph*, and *Falstaff*. In the last she even exceeded her own great effort in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The speech on honour was capital; and, throughout, the character was seized and managed with astonishing adroitness. Nothing is more noticeable than the immense variety of Mrs. Kemble's powers. Her readings have gradually increased in attraction, and the plaudits on the last occasion were frequent. Her triumph was complete.

THEATRE ROYAL, HULL.—Mr. Caple, the new lessee of the York Circuit, opens the Hull Theatre on Monday next. Mr. William Harrison, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. H. Corri, Miss Goddard, and a full *corps dramatique* are announced.

POKER.—Among the muniments of the corporation of Bodmin is a certificate of the mayor and burgesses respecting the claims of the inhabitants of the town to take wood in Dunmere Wood, belonging to the Priory of Bodmin. The language of it seems to throw light on the origin of the word *pocari*, or *poker*, which has been so often noticed and discussed. The passage also illustrates the *Hook or Crook* privilege, which has been already satisfactorily explained. The date is A.D. 1525:—"We say, and for truth testify, that the wood called Dymure Wood, was ever open and common to all burgesses and inhabitants of Bodmin till now of late, as well for all manner kind of their beasts: to common therein, as to have their burden wood, to bear and carry away upon their back, of lop, crop, *hook*, *crook*, and *bag* woods; . . . always reserving to the Prior the stems of the trees for their fuel and building."—*Notes and Queries*



NEW YORK AMERICAN LINE-SHIP, "CORNELIUS GRINNELL."

THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP, "CORNELIUS GRINNELL."

This fine vessel, owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., of Boston, has lately been fitted out at that port, and is, "by all odds," the strongest ship of her size ever built in that vicinity.

She is 172 ft. on the keel, 180 ft. on deck, has 38 ft. extreme breadth of beam, and 23½ feet depth of hold, and will register about 1100 tons. She has 12 inches dead rise at half floor, a foot swell or rounding of sides, and about 26 inches sheer. Her keel is sided 16 in., moulded 30 in. forward, and 26 in. aft; the floor timbers in the throats are 12 in. by 17 in., and she has three keelsons, each 15 in. square, or, combined, 15 in. by 45 in., making her back-bone about 7½ ft. through, from the top of the keelson to the base of the keel, of course including the moulding of the floor timbers. There are two bolts through every floor timber and the keel: one of 1½ in. copper, driven through and rivetted, and the other of refined iron, of the same size, driven through the keelsons, and down blunt into the keel. She has also sister and bilge keelsons, and a stringer, 7 ft. below the deck, over which the lower ends of the hanging knees lap, and through which they are bolted. The sister keelsons are 15 in. square, bolted through the navel timbers and the midship keelsons, and each other; the bilge keelsons, two on each side, are 10 in. by 16 in., and the stringer is 14 in. by 15 in., all square bolted, with 1½ in. iron. The ceiling on the floor is 4½ in. thick, square fastened, with inch iron, and all the other ceiling, up to the deck, is 7½ in. thick, also square bolted; in a word, she is square fastened throughout. Forward she has seven hooks and pointers, and aft five, all of oak, and very closely bolted. About 10 ft. above the ceiling she has seven hold beams, viz. one before

the foremast, three between it and the mainmast, and three between the main and mizen masts. These have standing, lodging, and hanging knees of oak, and pass through the midship stanchions, which are fitted to support them, and to extend to the beams above. These beams are 15 in. by 12 in., the lower-deck beams 15 in. by 16 in., and the upper-deck beams 15 in. by 16 in., all of Southern pine. The hanging knees in the hold are of oak, those in the between decks of hachmatak, and her hold stanchions, which are 10 in. square, are kneed to the beams and keelson. These entirely new points of construction are shown in the Engraving.

The lower deck waterways are 15 inches square, and the two strakes over them each 10 by 12 inches, and those inside of them each 5 by 7 inches, bolted vertically and horizontally. The planking of both decks is 3½ inches thick; and the ceiling of the between decks is all 5 inches, except the clamp, which is 6 inches. Her transom is 16 inches square, and the knees and breast-hooks in the between decks are very stout, and closely bolted.

The upper deck waterways are 12 inches square, the plank shear 6 by 16 inches, and the main rail of the same substance. Her garboards are 7 inches thick, the next strake 6, and the third of 5 inches, which is tapered to 4½ inches, the substance of the planking on the bottom. She has 20 strakes of wales of 7 by 5½ inches, and the waist is of 4½.

Her bulwarks are 5½ feet high, surmounted by a monkey rail; and she has a full poop, 80 feet long, and a topgallant fore-castle, which almost forms a complete hurricane deck amidships.

Her mainmast is 84 feet long, main yard 74 feet square, and the other spars in proportion. She is built of oak: her scantling is mostly of yellow pine; is seasoned with salt, caulked in the hold, and well ventilated.

The *Cornelius Grinnell* arrived a few days since in the London Docks, where the vessel has excited much curiosity among persons interested in ship-building. She is appointed to sail for New York on Saturday next, September 7.

THE LATE SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, BART.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The venerable President of the Royal Academy died on the 19th instant, at Brighton, after a long and severe illness.



Sir Martin was born 23d December, 1770, the second son of Martin Shee, Esq., of Dublin, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Archer, Esq., of the same place, and grandson of George Shee, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter of Martin Kirwan, Esq., of Blindwell, county Mayo. His uncle, Anthony Shee, Esq., of Castlebar, was father of the first Sir George Shee, Bart., of Dunmore.

Sir Martin, whose celebrity as a portrait painter has rendered his name universally known, became an Associate of the Academy in 1798, was elected a Royal Academician in 1800, and succeeded Sir Thos. Lawrence in the President's chair, on which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood. He was also an honorary member of the Hibernian Academy, and of the Academies of New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia. It was not only in painting that Sir Martin Shee gained distinction. As a poet, he achieved considerable repu-

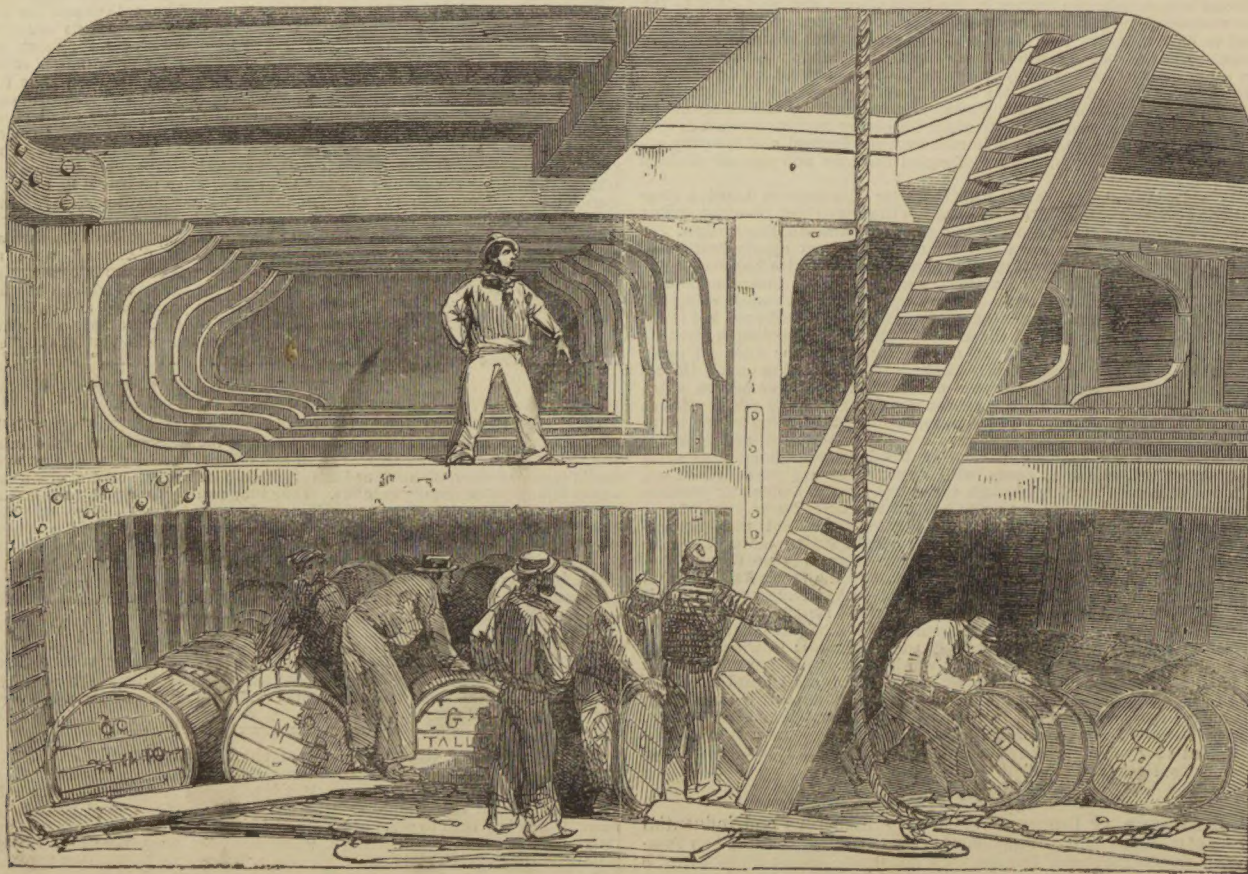


THE LATE SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, P.R.A.

tation by his "Rhymes on Art," "Alasco," a tragedy, &c., and is immortalized by Byron in the following lines:—

And here let SHEE and genius find a place,
Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace;
To guide whose hand the sister Arts combine,
And trace the poet's or the painter's line;
Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
While honours, doubly merited, attend
The poet's rival, but the painter's friend.

Sir Martin married, in 1797, Mary, eldest daughter of James Power, Esq., of Youghall, county Cork, and had three sons and three daughters.



HOLD OF THE "CORNELIUS GRINNELL" LINE-SHIP.



'THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.'—THE LUNCHEON.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER—NEAR READING.

THE LUNCHEON

— ecubans sub tegmine fagi.



THE time is about noon, and "sitting in a pleasant shade" a social group of men and dogs is seen discussing a luncheon at fresco, on "the 1st of September, near Reading."

This is a very simple paragraph, and yet it contains within its narrow limits all the elements suitable for a brochure on Partridge Shooting. With your leave we will essay its analysis—if not for your learning, at all events not unseasonably pour *passer le temps*. Our theme does not lack novelty, for it commences with the end of its subject. A shooting party, resting from a grateful toil, has betaken itself to the russet shelter of an ancient beech and the savoury contents of an ample pannier. Think you our company consists of laggards? If so, they had found no habitation here. Set down this maxim in your memory, gentle Septembrian. Towards noon you miss the partridge from his ordinary haunt, and meet with him beside some patch of water; and, having drunk, he will repair to some bank or potato ridge, for the purpose

of sunning himself. At this hour betake yourself and your dogs to some place of shade and repose, for the heat is too oppressive, peradventure, for biped or quadruped, and the scenting is sure to be bad. About three (this leaves you at liberty to choose between a cigar or a siesta) the birds will again begin to run, and, if a breeze, too, should put itself in motion, look for sport: afternoon shooting is ten per cent. better than morning. If the range you beat in the morning held a good head of birds, go back to it: partridges, unless very frequently disturbed, are found more generally near home than elsewhere. "Near Reading (this is *apropos* of the scene of action), Berkshire," we are told by the "Gazetteer," "is a very fruitful district, producing grain in great abundance." Now, is not that the sort of place where one might expect to meet with the sample of ornithology most sought after in September? Choose a grain country. Your partridge has a taste for civilisation, and makes his home among hedgerows, and where the hand of man has made the rough places smooth. The grouse—wild denizen of blue mountain and brown heath—ever recedes before cultivation: the partridge is a domestic bird, and seems in his native element when served at table with bread sauce.

"The First of September"—how much to the lover of the trigger do these words convey! The dawn of this day, be it foul or be it fair, opens to him a campaign, the delights of which, far from at any time wearying, accumulate intensity and force by iteration. An energetic and long-repressed passion—the curb now removed—bursts forth doubly vigorous, and slakes itself in enjoyment. . . . A most enviable moment is that when the shooter takes the field on the thrice-welcome morning of "the first." Calm and impassioned as may be the outward semblance of the man, he has a world of agreeable emotion within. The expectations, the hopes, the anxieties of months have long centered on the issues of this day; and behold, the trial which soon will destroy or fulfil them has begun. The very dogs, too, on whom, if he is what he ought to be, his eye rests with no ordinary pride, give dumb utterance to their deep joy by gestures, and by the ardour and earnestness wherewith they discharge their duties. Full of life and energy, with a purpose as steady and unflagging as his bodily frame, the sportsman advances, beating closely and carefully field and meadow, bush and brake. Nor is it alone in the raising, scattering, and thinning his feathered quarry, that he experiences pleasure. His soul, like a delicate mirror, answers quick to the impressions of material objects. From the red squirrel, skipping among the boughs, to the broad flush of beauty shed by the sloping sunbeams on the yellow landscape beneath, there is nothing escapes him, or that passes without contributing its quota of delight. He inspires health from the fresh and elastic atmosphere that cools his glowing cheek, and gathers additional strength and hardiness from exercise and fatigue. . . . Such is the language of an en-

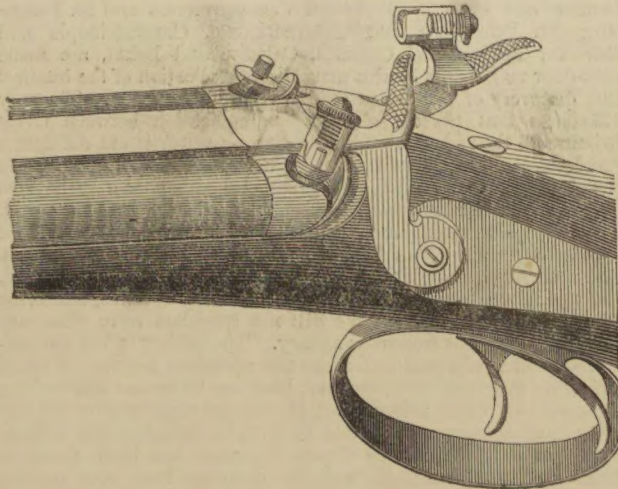
thusiast; the more grave follower of the pastime has pondered thus, and for his reflections may be gleaned good matter.

There is one general rule worthy of observance by the partridge-shooter, viz. that at every season of the year the favourite resort of his quarry is the wheat-stubble or the turnip-field—next to which are the fallows. In trying the latter, the lands nearest the hedgerows are the most likely. Towards the close of the year the birds especially settle upon fallow land; and, should the weather be fine and open, there will he find them, if there be any in the neighbourhood. They lie close, and he may look out for double shots. At this time, too, he should beat closely furze, fern, colesed, and the long grass in young plantations. In fogs and high winds they lie very close; and so they do after heavy rain, particularly among turnips. As regards his mechanical accomplishments—first, let him be steady—"steady, boys, steady." The sudden flush tries the stuff the nerves are made of. Don't hurry up to a point—a palpitating heart does not help to a straight eye or a staunch finger. Also, heed must be had to a quick movement of the gun up to the shoulder, and coolness in levelling it. In shooting, it is a canon ever to be on the *qui vive*: where least the game is expected to spring, is the spot whence most commonly it is raised. Let the system of beating be both close and careful. Never set off on a wild-goose chase in pursuit of rumoured coveys, neglecting the probability of finding where you are. And, having found them, stick to your game: once on the wing, let your object be to scatter the covey. Judgment and sagacity develop themselves here to goodly account. The line, the probable length of flight, the inducement to settle which cover just beaten may hold out—all must be maturely weighed. The backs of ditches, scraps of old palings, stubbles no thicker than a school-boy's beard, surfaces offering no more shelter than the palm of your hand, must be curiously scrutinised when birds are scattered, for they will drop anywhere. Is it necessary to say, better no dogs at all than those which run in, or "blink?" or, as Sir Harcourt Lees counselled his Irish friends, "Keep your powder dry." There's no necessity for your aim to be as murderous as that of the wagger men at the Red House. You do not sport to get a dinner for your appetite, but rather to get an appetite for your dinner. Go forth, then, well found in appointments, with a light heart and a pair of keen eyes, and do not fear our wish will be a vain one, when we bid you a pleasant "First of September."

The Earl of Cardigan, with his beautiful schooner yacht, the *Enchantress*, has been for the last fortnight at Lowestoft, and is, we understand, about to become the proprietor of a marine residence in that popular watering-place, which has this year been visited by a number of fashionables altogether unprecedented on the eastern coast.

NEW SAFETY GUN.

M. FONTENAU, of Nantes, has just applied a simple and ingenious arrangement for the prevention of accidents by fire-arms. It consists merely in adapting a screw to the ordinary hammer which strikes the percussion cap. It will be seen by the Engraving that the bottom of the screw strikes the cap; consequently, by giving the screw two or three turns to elevate it, the capsule can receive no blow, although the hammer fall by accident or otherwise



NEW SAFETY GUN.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Sketch of the cottage, at Honfleur, in which the ex-King and Queen of the French took refuge for a few days soon after the revolution of February, 1848. The following details relative to this memorable event are from the pen of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, and are extracted from the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1850.

"Every one who has sailed in front of Honfleur, must have remarked a little chapel situated on the top of the wooded hill that overhangs the town. It was dedicated by the piety of the sailors of ancient days to Notre Dame de Grâce, as was a similar one on the opposite shore. From it, Mr. de Perthuis' cottage is commonly called La Grâce; and we can easily imagine the satisfaction of the Royal guests at finding themselves under the shelter of a friendly roof with a name of such good omen.



COTTAGE OF LA GRACE, AT HONFLEUR.

"On Thursday, the 2nd of March (1848), just at daybreak, the inmates of La Grâce were startled by the arrival of a stranger, who, however, turned out to be Mr. Jones, the English Vice-Consul at Havre, with a message from the Consul, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, announcing that the *Express* steam-packet had returned and was placed entirely at the King's disposal, and that Mr. Jones would concert with his Majesty the means of embarkation. He also brought news, if possible, more welcome—a letter from Mr. Besson, announcing that the Duke de Nemours, his little daughter the Princess Marguerite, and the Princess Clementine, with her husband and children, were safe in England. This double good news reanimated the whole party, who were just before very much exhausted both in body and mind. But the main difficulty still remained, how they were to get to the *Express*.

"Escape became urgent; for not only had the Procureur de la République of the district hastened to Trouville with his gendarmes to seize the stranger (who, luckily, had left it some hours), but, having ascertained that the stranger was the King, and that Mr. de Perthuis was in his company, that functionary concluded that his Majesty was at La Grâce, and a domiciliary visit to the Pavilion was subsequently made.

"The evening packet (from Havre to Honfleur) brought back Mr. Besson and Mr. Jones, with the result of the council held on the other side of the water, which was, that the whole party should instantly quit La Grâce, and, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, embark in the same packet by which these gentlemen had arrived, for a passage to Havre, where there were but a few steps to be walked between leaving the Honfleur boat and getting on board the *Express*. The Queen was still to be Madame Lebrun; but the King, with an

English passport, had become Mr. William Smith. Not a moment was to be lost. The King, disguised as before, with the addition of a coarse great-coat, passed, with M. de Rumigny and Thuret, through one line of streets; Madame Le Brun, leaning on her nephew's arm, by another. There was a great crowd on the quay of Honfleur, and several gendarmes; but Mr. Smith soon recognised Mr. Jones, the Vice-Consul, and, after a pretty loud salutation in English (which few Mr. Smiths speak better), took his arm, and stepped on board the packet, where he sat down immediately on board one of the passengers' benches. Madame Le Brun took a seat on the other side. The vessel, the *Courier*, happened to be one that the King had employed the summer before at Tréport. M. Lamartine, who mistakes even the place, and all the circumstances of this embarkation, emboldens it with a statement that the King was recognised by the crew, who, with the honour and generosity inherent in all Frenchmen, would not betray him. We are satisfied that there are very few seamen who would have betrayed him; but the fact is, that he was not recognised; and, when the steward went about to collect the fares and some gratuity for the band, Mr. Smith shook his head, as if understanding no French, and his friend Mr. Jones paid for both. On landing at the quay of Havre, amidst a crowd of people and the *crieurs* of the several hotels was Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who, addressing Mr. Smith as his *uncle*, whom he was delighted to see, conducted him a few paces further on, into the *Express*, lying at the quay, with her steam up; Madame Le Brun following."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
TUESDAY, 3.—Sun rises, 5h. 16m.; sets, 6h. 42m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Calais taken by Edward III., 1347.
THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 6.—Field-Marshal Blücher died, 1819.
SATURDAY, 7.—Eunuchus. Plague of London, 1665.

TIDES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 8 20 | 9 45 | 10 25 | 11 10 | 11 45 | Tide | 0 20 |
| 2 0 | 2 50 | 3 20 | 3 50 | 4 20 | 4 50 | 5 20 |

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock, with (for the 69th time) the magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppa, Mr. N. T. Hicks. To be succeeded by a most brilliant routine of Equestrian Wonders in the Arena, and the extraordinary and elegant Exercises of the accomplished artist, Mdle. Gardoni, on the Tight Rope. To conclude with the highly interesting Melo-Drama of the WHITE FAIR.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Bachoffner, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at Eight. LECTURE on the MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, daily at a Quarter-past Three, and in the Evenings at a Quarter-past Nine. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten; also a SERIES exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at the Queen's Rooms, Portsea. On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the Town Hall, Hyde, Isle of Wight. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at the Royal Hotel, Ventnor. On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Bognor. On Friday, Sept. 6, at the Public Rooms, Littlehampton. On Monday, Sept. 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Totness. On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the Union Hall, Torquay. On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Ashburton. On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the Subscription Rooms, Teignmouth. On Friday, Sept. 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Dawlish. On Monday, Sept. 16, at the Public Rooms, Bournemouth. On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Thursday, Sept. 19, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Friday, Sept. 20, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Saturday, Sept. 21, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Sunday, Sept. 22, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Monday, Sept. 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Thursday, Sept. 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Friday, Sept. 27, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Saturday, Sept. 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Sunday, Sept. 29, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Monday, Sept. 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth. On Tuesday, Sept. 31, at the Assembly Rooms, Bournemouth.

GLoucester MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1850.—The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh MEETING of the THREE CHOIRS of GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, and HEREFORD, for the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of CLERGYMEN in the Three Dioceses, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of September next, at Three o'clock daily. Under the Special Patronage of her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.

STEWARDS.
Thomas Gambler Parry, Esq., High Sheriff.
The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Seale.
The Rev. Townshend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
The Rev. Thomas Evans, D.D.
The Rev. W. L. Darrell.
The Rev. Henry Barrow Evans.
The Rev. Thomas Peters.
Sir Martin H. Crawley Booevey, Bart.
William Dent, Esq.
W. H. Hartley, Esq.
Edward Sampson, Esq.
Thomas Turner, Esq.
James W. Walters, Esq.
Joseph Yorke, Esq.

On TUESDAY MORNING, September 10th, at the CATHEDRAL, will be performed in the course of the Service—OVERTURE, "Esther"—Handel; GRAND DETTINGEN TE DEUM—Handel; ANTHEM, "Blessed be thy Name, O Lord"—Bach; ANTHEM, "Here shall soft Charity"—Boyce; GRAND CORONATION ANTHEM—Handel.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11th, at the Cathedral, the Grand Sacred Oratorio, by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, ELIJAH.
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12th, at the Cathedral, Haydn's Sacred Oratorio, THE CREATION, Parts 1 and 2; Mendelssohn's Sacred Cantata, LAUDA ZION; a portion of Beethoven's SERVICE in G; and Selections from ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
On FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13th, at the Cathedral, Handel's Sacred Oratorio, THE MESSIAH. N.B.—There will be a COLLECTION at the Cathedral after each Morning's Performance.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS. Principal Vocal Performers: Mme. Sontag, Mme. Castellan, Miss Lacombe, Miss Dohy, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lawler, and Herr Formes. Leader, Mr. H. Blagrove. Organ, Mr. G. Townshend Smith. Pianoforte, Mr. Done. Conductor, Mr. Amott.

The Organ has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now in its effects one of the finest Cathedral Organs in the Kingdom. The Instrumental Band and Chorus have been selected with great care from the Orchestra of the Philharmonic, and from the Choral Societies and Choirs of Bristol, Bath, Exeter, Hereford, Worcester, Hereford, &c., the whole comprising nearly THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Rehearsal Tickets, 10s. 6d.
TUESDAY MORNING.—Numbered Seats, 3s. 6d.; Nave and Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Aisles, 1s.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING.—Numbered Seats, 12s. 6d.; Nave and Gallery, 10s. 6d.; Aisles, 3s. 6d.
For the COLOURED—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS.—Seats, 7s. 6d.; Numbered ditto, 10s. 6d.
Festival Tickets, not transferable, for all the Performances, Numbered Seats, Three Guineas each.

The doors of the Cathedral will be opened on Tuesday Morning at Ten, and the Service will commence at Eleven. On Friday Morning, the doors open at Half-past Ten, and the Service will commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock.
At the Shire-hall, the doors will be open each Evening at Half-past Seven, the Concert to commence at Eight o'clock.
*** There will be a BALL after the Concert on Tuesday Evening, and on Friday Evening.

Persons residing at a distance can be supplied with Tickets, and have places secured, by enclosing the amount, or by sending a Post-office Order, post-paid, to Mr. James Henry Brown, Secretary to the Stewards, College Green, Gloucester.
The best of the Reserved Seats will be scrupulously kept for the earliest applicants.
Tickets will be sold only by Messrs. Jew and Waring, 55, Westgate-street, Gloucester; and by Mr. Andrews, Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham, at which places Plans of the Cathedral and Shire-hall may be seen, and Seats reserved.
RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—Passengers' Return Tickets upon the Midland Railway will be available from the 10th to the 14th of September, provided their Tickets be counterstamped at the entrance to the Festival, otherwise the full fare will be charged on the return journey. Special Trains will run from the Great Western Stations, between Cheltenham and Gloucester: From Cheltenham—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Mornings, at 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30. From Gloucester—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Mornings, at 7.0. From Gloucester—Each Evening at 4.30, and also at 11.30. The Night Mail will stop at the Stonehouse, Stroud, and Brimscombe Stations, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

CAMBRIDGE MONUMENT.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN.—The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P.
TREASURERS.—B. Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., and John Lambourn, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Twining and Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.
The Members of the Committee are anxious to collect such an amount of subscription as will enable them to raise that description of Monument which will do equal justice to their own feelings and to the many exemplary virtues of his Royal Highness the late Duke of CAMBRIDGE.
The above-named Bankers are willing to receive subscriptions; and Mr. JOHN SMART, the only authorised Collector, will wait on such parties as may be desirous of contributing to this national object.
By Order, EDWARD FREDERICK LEES, Honorary Secretary.
2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, Aug. 28, 1850.
The next meeting of the General Committee will be held on Thursday, 5th September, at One o'clock; after which the first List of Subscriptions will be advertised.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. Peterborough, is beyond the usual age for apprenticeship. Apply to the owner or captain of an Indianan.
A Z.—Address No. 16, Wellington-street, North, Strand.
PAUL PRY.—The Great Western Railway Signals are engraved in No. 139 of our Journal.
A SUBSCRIBER.—We have not room to engrave the pencil sketch.
A GOVERNMENT.—See the "Shell Collector's Vade-mecum."
W. Carlisle.—The price of Sir John Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy" is 18s.
AN ACHELIAN.—Apply to Mr. Van Voerst, 1, Paternoster-row.
A NOVICE.—Philo is pronounced *plu-i*—two syllables.
A B. Kennington.—See the "Post-office Directory;" we cannot recommend.
FANATA.—G in gymnasium is soft, according to Sheridan.
T N D. Torquay, is thanked. Our "Nooks and Corners" are from original sketches.
T E. Alton Towers.—"Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise."

is the conclusion of Gray's Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College.
A B M.—A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's coffee-house, Wallbrook.
A B C.—Apply to Mr. Tennant, F.G.S., mineralogist, 149, Strand.
C N S.—Apply at the Reading-room, British Museum.
G M. Penzance.—We shall be glad to see the sketches, &c.
C Y. Globe Fields.—Mr. Braidwood's work "On Fire-Engines and Apparatus" will inform you. Braidwood's steam fire-engine threw from thirty to forty tons of water per hour to a height of ninety feet.
J P. Coventry.—The impressions are from two brass Roman coins of Tetricus, Jun., and Constantine the Great; of no value.
W G. Bristol.—A Queen Anne's farthing, if genuine, and of date 1714, is worth from 5s. to 10s.
CLERICS.—Liverpool.—Apply to the Agents for the Cambodian Incubator, Charing-cross.
ST. JEROME.—The letters in question are Church text. The title-page should be lithographed: apply to Messrs. Levy, Robinson, and Frayling, Great New-street, Fetter-lane.
A V C. Gravesend, is thanked for the Sketch, though it arrived too late to be available.
A SUBSCRIBER, Pentonville.—Davidson's "Shorthand."

J O. Jedburgh.—In 1839, there were presented to the House of Commons, in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's Penny Postage plan, more than 2000 petitions, the signatures to which exceeded 260,000; but many of these petitions were from Town Councils and other public bodies, the greater part of which bore only a single signature each. The petitions lately presented to Parliament in favour of closing the Post-office on Sundays, were signed by upwards of 700,000 persons.
J W. Brighton.—The battle of Killcrae was fought in 1689, between the Highland clans, under Viscount Dundee, and the troops of King William, commanded by General Mackay. *Bobadil* is the bragadochio in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour." *Caliban* is the savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's "Tempest." *Knipperdolling* was one of the allies and confederates of John of Leyden, near the commencement of the 16th century. A full account of him may be found in Alexander Ross's "View of all Religions," 8vo, 1672.
Q O R Y. Wolverhampton.—Furnished silver lace is best cleaned with spirits of wine.
A CONSTANT READER, Liverpool, is thanked for the account of the meteor, though it reached us too late to be available.
CHIMES.—The husband cannot dispose of his wife as you name.
A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.—At the National Debt Office, Old Jewry. No fee.
CLERICUS, near Berwick.—The word *Croce* is often, in England, understood to imply a Mulletto; but the term strictly means a native of a West Indian colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population. (Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.)
A CORRESPONDENT, Lymington, is thanked; though we have not room to engrave the Sketch.
A FOUR YEARS' SUBSCRIBER, Kirkstall, had better submit the matter to the Railway Directors. To us it appears to be the business of clerks to provide change for passengers.
ATMOSPHERON.—Cooking by gas is by no means a novelty; though M. Soyer's extensive employment of it lately at Bristol was.
BETA, Waterford.—Lammas is a corruption of Loaf-mass, it being customary for the Saxons to offer an oblation of new bread on August 1, as the first-fruits of the harvest.
SKELTONUS, Bedford.—"The number of planks was." &c.
A CONSTANT READER.—Address, Madame Gris, Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.
M H C. Guernsey.—The office of the British Beneficial Institution is at 9, Lincoln's-inn Fields; hon. secretary, Mr. H F Richardson.
VECTIS.—The view of Clifton, in our last, was not reversed by the engraver.
TENORE.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Bromley.—No.
S E D. Brighton, is thanked.
CHRISTIE.—We cannot inform you.
IOTA, Bradford.—Yours is a case for a jury.
E B, Cork.—Davidson's "Short-hand."
OMEGA.—We do not interfere in wagers.
*** Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred till next week.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED UNDER THE WEEK.
The Forest House.—Pickering's Races of Man.—Hebrew for Self-instruction.
SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!
WITH
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
For SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 7, 1850,
WILL BE GIVEN
A SUPPLEMENT.

The NUMBER and SUPPLEMENT will contain the following ENGRAVINGS:—
Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to Castle Howard.
Opening of the Great Border Railway Viaduct, by her Majesty.
Foundation-Stone of the National Gallery at Edinburgh, laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Picturesque Scenes in the Highlands, from Original Drawings:—1. Loch Muick.
2. Abergeldy Castle. 3. Birk Hall. 4. Craithes Kirk and Manse.
Paris Fashions for September.
Schleswig-Holstein War; Portrait of the Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Artillery.
Funeral of Louis Philippe; Chapelle Ardente at Claremont; Ceremony at Weybridge Chapel, &c.
Peace Congress at Frankfurt; Portrait of the President; Sitting of the Congress.
The Warwick Race Plate.
The Museum in Kew Gardens.
Watering-places of England.
The late King of Holland's Gallery: Picture by Rembrandt.
With various other Illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

Our readers will see, from the accompanying notice, which has just been issued by the Postmaster-General, that the Sunday delivery of letters throughout the country will re-commence to-morrow:—

BY COMMAND OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL POSTMASTERS, SUB-POSTMASTERS, AND LETTER RECEIVERS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, August, 1850.
The Instructions No. 21, 1850, which have been in force since the 23rd June last, relative to the Sunday Postal Arrangements, are now cancelled; and the Regulations laid down in the previous Instructions, No. 1, 1850, a copy of which is annexed, are to be reverted to on and from the 1st day of September next, and must be carefully observed in every particular until further orders, all modifications on points of detail being reserved for subsequent consideration.

Copy of Instructions No. 1, January, 1850.
On and after Sunday, the 13th instant, all Post-offices in England and Wales will be closed to the public on Sunday, from ten A.M. for the remainder of the day, except in those cases where the delivery commences between nine and ten A.M., when the office must continue open for one hour after the letter-carriers are despatched; and except also in those cases where the delivery commences later than ten A.M., when the office, having been closed at ten A.M., must be re-opened for one hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers.

On and after the same date no Inland Letters will be received on the Sunday except such as are prepaid by stamps or are unpaid, for the deposit of which the letter-box will be open as usual throughout the day.
Until the closing of the office at ten A.M., or during the subsequent hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers, Foreign Letters may be prepaid, postage stamps may be obtained, and letters may be registered on payment of the usual registration fee; strangers, renters of private boxes, and those who reside beyond the limits of the letter-carriers' deliveries, may also, while the office is open, obtain their letters at the office window.
Except at the times above mentioned, no Letters or Newspapers can be delivered from the office on the Sunday.

We cannot allow an event so remarkable and gratifying as the successful establishment of the submarine electric telegraph, from the shores of England to those of France, to be recorded in our columns without a word of rejoicing. Amid the many intellectual and scientific triumphs of our times—great as they are—the feat, for the first time accomplished on Wednesday evening, will not rank as the least. The only real difficulty which prevented London and Paris from communicating with each other in a few seconds has been met and overcome, and the "brotherhood of nations"—that long Utopian dream of poets and philosophers—has been rendered, by the aid of science, a far greater probability than it has ever yet been since the commencement of the world. Not only London and Paris, but Paris and Vienna, Vienna and St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg and Constantinople, Constantinople and Teheran, Teheran and Calcutta, Calcutta and Peking, are made next-door neighbours by this marvellous application of the intellect and discovery of our time to the wants of civilisation. The only difficulties that prevent electric communication between Great Britain and the remotest capitals of Europe and Asia are difficulties which time and money will surmount. Nature no longer opposes any obstacles. We have bridged the sea, and triumphed over the most formidable barrier interposed between the rival nations of the world. The dream of the past is a reality of the present. Distance has indeed become a tradition, an idea too absurd to linger amongst us. The obedient lightnings do our work, not alone on land but in the sea, and will take a message to Paris for us in a few seconds, and bring an answer in a few more. We will not speculate as to what may yet be done by this wondrous agency. The subject is but too suggestive, and would lead us far into the uncertain future. Without indulging in speculations, we may, however, be certain that nothing but good can result, although we, in this dawning hour of the day of civilisation, may not be able to form to ourselves any definite notion of its extent. The Peace Congress has been sitting at Frankfurt for the last week, and the members have been making speeches to prove the folly and the wickedness of war—a point on

which all men are agreed; but a greater Peace movement than any they have ever made, has been quietly going on at the same time under the Straits of Dover. Messrs. G. and W. Brett, the original promoters of the submarine telegraph, have not spoken of Peace; but they have done more towards its future establishment over Europe, than all the speeches of all the Congresses that ever were or ever will be held. Science, after all, is the greatest and best peacemaker. Railways have done more to make the French and English people respect each other, than a thousand protocols; and the electric telegraph will, in due time, complete, between all Christian nations, the work which the railways have begun.

It is possible, however, that the chemical action of the waters of the sea may have such an effect upon the submerged wires, as to render them, after a certain time, useless for the transmission of electricity. True;—that is a danger and a difficulty of which the existence yet remains to be ascertained and tested. But the world will not despair even then. Science will not be discouraged. If gutta percha will not preserve the wires in a state of efficiency, the stores of nature, the resources of ingenuity, and the discoveries of chemistry are not exhausted; we shall try and try again, and never permit ourselves to despair of the permanent realisation of a great object which, partially, and for a brief season, we have once attained.

The tentative and experimental journey of the President of the French Republic has not produced so much enthusiasm for the name of Bonaparte as seemed at one time probable. The two great cities of the eastern Departments, and other principal towns, have all pronounced their opinions, either by their silence or by their applause, on the two questions of Republic or no Republic, upon which Louis Napoleon in reality asked them to deliver a verdict. The result can scarcely have answered the expectations of the President. He told the people of Lyons in plain terms that his object in making the tour was to judge for himself of the sentiments and wishes of the country; and it seems evident, from all that has happened, that, with occasional exceptions, the prevalent feeling of the districts he has visited has been Republican, and not Monarchical. At Lyons, the President took high ground. He stated explicitly that he did not consider himself the representative of a party, but "the representative of the two great national manifestations of 1804 and 1848"—in other words, of the manifestation which placed Napoleon Bonaparte on the throne of France, and of that which placed Louis Napoleon in the Presidential chair. There was no mistaking what this meant. To remove the possibility of doubt, he afterwards explained, that, as the representative of six millions of voters, he needed to have no recourse to *coups d'état*; he was at the service of the country, and would obey its orders, whether they were expressed for abnegation or perseverance. The result of the journey must have failed to impress the President with any idea that he still retains in 1850 the extraordinary popularity which gave him six millions of votes in 1848, and points him to abnegation—at least, in the meantime. That is evidently the advice, taken as a whole, which the eastern Departments have given to the President. We believe that he will take it. Before his elevation to his present dignity, prudence was not the prevalent character of his mind; but, since the responsibility of government has devolved upon him, he has manifested a great and unexpected possession of that quality. Judging, therefore, both from the character of the advice given, and the character of him who asked it, we incline to the opinion that no crisis is approaching in France, and that the Republic has a far better chance of seeing the year out than Louis Napoleon has of rising upon its ruins to a Life-Presidency or to the throne of his uncle. Though the Republic is not very popular, it seems far more popular than any substitute which either Louis Napoleon, the Count de Chambord, or the Orleans family can devise for it.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—FIRST INTERCHANGE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The interesting experiment of sinking the electric telegraph between Dover and Calais, which is destined to form the future key for instant communication with the European continent, was practically commenced on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock, at which hour the *Goliath* steam-ship, provisioned for the day, and with a crew of some thirty men, was brought under weigh within the harbour. There were on board Dr. Reed, Mr. J. C. Wollaston, C.E.; Mr. Crampton, C.E.; Mr. J. Edwards, Captain Beer, and several scientific gentlemen. The *Goliath* rode out to the Government pier with her telegraphic tackle and apparatus on board, under a calm sea and sky, and a favouring wind. The connexion between the thirty miles of telegraphic wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, and encased in a covering of gutta percha the thickness of a little finger, and which was coiled round a large cylinder or drum amidship, 15 feet by 7 feet, was then made good to 300 yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube on shore to protect it from being bruised by the shingle on the beach, and to enable the experimenters as they proceeded out to sea to send communications on shore. The vessel being fully under weigh, steamed out at the rate of about three or four miles an hour into the open sea in a direct track for Cape Grinez, twenty-one miles across Channel, the nearest landmark to the English coast, and lying midway between Calais and Boulogne. The wire weighed five tons and the cylinder two. The vessel was preceded by Capt. Bullock, R.N., of H.M. steam-ship *Widgeon*, who accompanied the experimenters as a pilot, and who had caused the track of the navigation to be marked out by a succession of buoys surmounted with flags on the whole route between the English and French coasts.

The operation of paying out the thirty miles of wire commenced on a signal to the sailors to "go ahead with the wheel" and "pay out the wire," which was continuously streamed out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men, at every sixteenth of a mile, being busily engaged in rivetting on to the wire square leaden clumps or weights, of from 14lb. to 24lb. weight, and which had the effect of sinking the wire in the bottom of the sea, which, on the English coast, has a depth of 30 feet, and varies from that to 100 and 180 feet. As may be imagined, the deck of the *Goliath*, as she sailed slowly over a serene sea way from point to point, presented a busy and animating scene, under the perpetual paying out of the electric line, amid notifications from time to time of its being sunk down securely by its aplomb of weights in its oceanic cement of shell and sand. The whole of the casting out and sinking was accomplished with great precision and success. Owing to the favourableness of the day, the apprehensions of difficulty to arise from the swell of a spring tide or the swaying of a high wind that might have caused the vessel to diverge from its due course and seek shelter in the Downs, had no likelihood of fulfilment.

Various interesting salutations were kept up hourly during the progress of submerging the wire between the gentlemen on board and Messrs. G. and W. Brett, the original promoters of the enterprise. The only conjectured difficulty on the route was at a point in mid-channel, called the ridge (by the French, *Le Colbart*), between which and another inequality called the Varne (both well-known and dreaded by navigators) there is a deep submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being seventeen miles in length and the other twelve; and in their vortex, not unlike the Goodwin Sands, ships encounter danger and loose their anchors and drifts; and trolling nets of fishermen are frequently lost. Over this physical configuration, however, the wire was successfully submerged, below the reach, it is believed, of either ships' anchors, sea animals, or fishing nets, though it will be curious to know that it withstands the agitation of the wild under-currents and commotions that are supposed to be the characteristics of such localities. The remainder of the route, though rougher on approaching the coast of France, was accomplished cleverly but slowly; and, on the expedition reaching its destination, the gratifying fact was announced along the bottom of the sea by the telegraph, as follows:—

CAPE GRINEZ, COAST OF FRANCE, half-past eight, P.M.
[By Submarine Telegraph.]
The *Goliath* has just arrived in safety; and the complete connection of the underwater wire with that left at Dover this morning is being run up the face of the cliff. Complimentary interchanges are passing between France and England under the straits, and through it for the first time. The French mail, *ut mos est*, may not arrive at Dover at the time of going to press, but, in a short time, on the necessary arrangements being complete, Paris news and closing prices at the Bourse will be communicated by a mail that sets time and detention at defiance.

Mr. Thomas Young M'Christie, the Revising Barrister, has appointed Monday, the 16th of September, on which to commence his registration of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London.

The Committee for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes have purchased a piece of ground in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose of building a model lodging-house for 20 families and about 130 single women. The building will cost about £10,000, and the Baths and Wash-houses for St. Andrew's, Holborn, will add to it. It is to be called the "Thanksgiving Model Lodging-house," in consequence of the funds having been principally collected on the day of thanksgiving for deliverance from the dreadful visitation of the cholera last year.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF POOLE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Robinson, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of this borough. Two candidates are in the field—Mr. Savage, of St. Leonard's, Kent, a Protectionist, and Mr. Seymour, of Knoyle House, near Shaftesbury, a Free-trader. Mr. Ledyard, a banker, is mentioned as likely to be the successful candidate.

An equestrian statue of her Majesty is about to be erected in Glasgow, in commemoration of the Royal visit in 1849.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, on Monday, the 26th, when about forty guests, consisting chiefly of the Prince's tradesmen in the above town, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Chater, in his usual good style. Amongst the gentlemen present were William Hanson, Esq. (Mayor), Frederick Twinch, Esq., (Alderman), Robert Blunt, Esq., William Jennings, Esq., &c. Her Majesty upon the occasion most graciously sent a fine buck, and a magnificent dessert. The enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Messrs. N. J. Spörle and Holmes, from London.

THE PEEL MONUMENT IN MANCHESTER.—A general public meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the Mayor's parlour, at the Town-hall. The mayor announced that the subscriptions amounted to upwards of £5000, of which £4221 had been paid into the bank. After considerable discussion, two resolutions were passed, the effect of which was to appoint a committee to carry out the erection of a colossal bronze statue to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, in the area surrounding the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the character and ornamentation of the pedestal, and the drapery of the statue, being left to the committee and artists. An attempt made by a few gentlemen, to insert a proviso that the statue should be attired in the costume of the present day, was negatived.

Subscriptions are being collected for the erection of a Peel memorial at Darwen, near Blackburn.

EXTRAORDINARY SPORT.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, with a friend, this season killed 261 head of grouse in two days and a half, on his Lordship's moors in Lancashire. The birds were very much packed and wild.

GROUSE IN CHESHIRE.—The grouse season has come in under less auspicious promise than has been known for many years, and it is feared this beautiful species of game will soon become extinct. Two or three nights' frost in the month of May is supposed to be the immediate cause of the great falling off in the number of birds this year, by the extinction of the eggs when hatching.

THE MOORS.—From various inquiries made in Wigtownshire and the Stewartry, we may safely state that grouse are this season numerous, and in exceedingly good condition. Sportsmen have bagged large quantities, and twenty brace in a day have not been uncommon. The other day we saw nine boxes of game addressed to various parts of England lying in the inn at Castle-Douglas, waiting the arrival of the mail for Dumfries. The greatest feat heard of was the execution done on one of Lord Galloway's moors, on which a young gentleman, assisted by a keeper, killed, during one day and a half's shooting, seventy brace of fine birds.—*Dumfries Courier.*

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA AT HADSTOCK.—The Hon. Mr. Neville's exertions in pursuit of the Roman remains have in some degree been repaid during the last few days. The excavators in the employ and under the personal direction of the hon. gentleman have brought to view the remains of a singularly formed villa. The site on which the discovery was made is in a field known as "Sunken Church Field," in the above parish. The discovery proves that a building of considerable importance once occupied the place, thus affording to the antiquary, &c., an opportunity to view what is seldom met with, as the foundations, hypocaust, flues, &c., are of that rare character that cannot fail to gratify.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester will hold his visitation at Lewes on the 24th, and at Hastings on the 26th September.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Heaton Mersey, on Monday.

BIRKENHEAD.—This town presents a marked contrast to its appearance twelve months ago. The utmost activity now prevails along the whole of the Cheshire shore, down to Wallasey Pool. About 1500 men are employed in making the docks and the immense float, and some of the docks in the locality of Wallasey Pool will be ready to admit vessels in the beginning of October. The ship-building yard of Mr. Wilson, at Birkenhead, is in a complete state of readiness for work, and a few days ago the keel of a first-class frigate, for the Brazilian Government, was laid. The graving dock will admit of the largest steamer afloat. There are few shops now empty, business is becoming more brisk, and almost every house in Birkenhead and Tranmere is occupied.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—The Government have completed the purchase of all the ground and property requisite for the construction of the new harbour at Holyhead, and the whole of the works will be pushed forward with the utmost expedition, nearly 1500 men being constantly engaged in the various operations. The engineers are proceeding rapidly with the extension of the sea-wall at the northern breakwater, and are also progressing with the erection of the stages. Many thousands of cubic feet of stone are now ready for the commencement and erection of the immense sea-wall.

The first emigrant ship from Birkenhead left that place on Tuesday. Buenos Ayres was the destination.

On Saturday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Lord, of Radcliffe, Lancashire, collier, was working at a coal-pit belonging to Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Co., situate at Green-lane, Radcliffe, when the roof of the pit fell in, and Lord was killed on the spot.

Thirty-seven bottle-nose whales were captured in the Forth, Scotland, a few miles above Alloa, on Sunday last.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at the end of St. John's Farmyard, adjoining the town of Wallingford, Berks; and, as there was a strong westerly wind blowing at the time, the whole of the farm buildings and ricks were shortly in a blaze. By the prompt assistance of three engines, the progress of the flames was to some extent arrested; but not till the whole of the farm-buildings and several ricks of corn and hay were entirely consumed. When the conflagration was extinguished, nothing remained in the rick and farmyard but a heap of ruins. St. John's cottage adjoining, the residence of Mr. W. S. Clarke, also caught fire several times, and it was not extinguished until the dwelling had sustained considerable damage. The greenhouse and valuable collection of plants and flowers were destroyed. The cause of the fire, which is attributed by some to the act of an incendiary, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The property destroyed is of a heavy amount, but most of it was insured.

SOYER'S MAGIC STOVE.—*La Patrie* tells a story of a dispute between an English traveller and a *douanier* respecting the admissibility of Mr. Soyer's magic stove. The *douanier* contended that it was hardware prohibited by law. The Englishman assured him it was his kitchen; and, seeing the custom-house officers looking rather incredulous, he quietly fixed the stove, lighted a brass lamp, produced from a kind of book one or two raw *coquille*s ready egged and breaded, threw them into a microscopic frying-pan, and served them up in about a minute, to the great astonishment of the spectators. The *douanier* was not proof against this demonstration, and the stove was allowed to pass.

THE PEACEFUL PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE IN TEXAS.—We find in the *Western Texan*, of the 11th of July, published at San Antonio, a detailed account of the late Indian depredations. We abridge from it the following:—"On the night of the 3rd inst., a party of Indians stole from the rancho of Mr. Lay, four miles from Seguin, nine horses; also, on the same night, from Mr. Odin, six miles below Seguin, on the Gaudaloupe, seven horses; also, from Mr. Erskine, living in the neighbourhood of Seguin, a number of horses—the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. On the evening of the 7th, the horses of Mr. Kesiah, living on the Cibolo, about three miles below the Sulphur Springs, were driven off. The citizens living about the springs were gathering on the morning of the 8th to pursue them. On Sunday, the 7th, the Indians were on the Coletto; and on Monday, a party of 15 or 20 men from the neighbourhood of Seguin crossed the Coletto on the trail, in hot pursuit. It is probable they will join the party from the Springs and pursue them together. On Monday last an express arrived here, who reported that on Friday, the 5th inst., two parties of Indians were committing depredations on the Cibolo, about 45 miles below this place. One party of fifteen had attacked the rancho of Mr. Cassiano, killed one man, and driven off the horses. Another party of six or seven had, when seen, a drove of horses, the majority of which, it is supposed, belonged to Mr. James Peacock. On the 8th ult., Lieutenant Underwood, with 13 men, left Fort Merrill, to escort the mail rider to Laredo, and on the evening of the same day met a party of Indians on the Nueces, who fired on him from the opposite side of the river. He immediately crossed over and dispersed them. On the 12th instant, when within about 35 miles of Laredo, he met a party of nine Indians, well mounted, who fired upon him with guns and arrows, which being returned, a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Indians retreated. The condition of Lieutenant Underwood's horses not permitting a charge, he dismounted his men and fought on foot. Lieutenant Underwood had one man killed and seven wounded, among whom was Lieutenant Underwood himself. One of the wounded men died a few days afterwards, at Fort McIntosh. The Indians lost one man killed, and four or five wounded—one very seriously, if not mortally. During the skirmish one horse and one mule strayed away, which were doubtless carried off by the Indians. We learn that the mail was also lost."

AMERICAN FIREMEN.—There was a fire at Washington on the 11th instant, accompanied (as would seem to be the ordinary course of things in the United States) by a riot. The following are the particulars as we find them in the American papers:—"A false alarm of fire drew out the fire companies at about nine o'clock last night, and a personal collision occurred between some companies in Pennsylvania-avenue, near Perseverance engine-house. Bricks were thrown and pistols fired; but, through the exertions of the police, the rioters separated without serious damage to any one. This morning, about one o'clock, an alarm again sounded, and a number of frame buildings, on E, near Thirtieth-street, were found to be fired. The companies were promptly on the spot, and, after subduing the fire, a disgraceful riot and fight ensued among the firemen, in which one man was stabbed dangerously, and Captain Goddard, endeavouring to quell the riot, also received a bad wound. The body of an unknown man is now lying at the watch-house, which was discovered this morning some distance from the fire, and supposed to have been assassinated."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery:* The Rev. Henry Sadler, to Waterford. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. Haggitt, to Wallasey, Cheshire. Rev. James Burdakin, to Elmsted, Suffolk. Rev. James Penny, M.A., Steepleton Iwerne, Dorset. Rev. Paul Rush, M.A., to Duloe, Cornwall. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Eccles Carter, to Bradford, with Westwood, Holt, Winsley, Stoke, Wraxall, and Atworth. *Curacies:* Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, to Sheldwich, Kent. Rev. Wm. Collins Lukis, to Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire; patron, the Marquis of Aylesbury. Rev. David Royce, to Nether Wyke.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. Brandt, rector of Aldford, Cheshire, from the youthful members of the Church in that parish, who were presented to the Bishop at the recent confirmation; the Rev. D. J. Harrison, late assistant curate of Tottenham, from his late congregation; the Rev. E. G. Arnold, curate of Fareham, from his late parishioners; the Rev. B. J. Cooper, late chaplain of Gloucester County Prison, from the governor and officers of the prison; the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, incumbent of Wibsey, from his parishioners.

The Rev. Dr. Jeremie, recently elected to the important office of Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has received from the Court of Directors, in consideration of his eminent talents and valuable services during twenty years as Classical Professor and Dean at the East India Civil College, the present of a valuable piece of plate.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS.—It has been determined that three new colonial bishoprics shall be immediately erected; the first for the island of Mauritius, the second for Western Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone. The appointment of the Bishops is not yet confirmed, but it is stated the following arrangements have been made:—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be Bishop of the Island of Mauritius; the Rev. James Harris, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints' Church, Stepney, to be Bishop of Western Australia; and the Rev. T. W. Weeks, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Lambeth, to be Bishop of Sierra Leone.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Ireland, and resumed the command of the garrison and district of Dublin.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.—A new Admiralty regulation has come into force since the 1st of the present month with respect to the examinations of midshipmen. Those midshipmen who have completed two years' service, and have passed the examination required by article 23, page 24 of the Admiralty Instructions, are to receive a certificate from the examining officer to that effect; and no other officer will in future be allowed to pass for the rank of Lieutenant unless he has served a period of two years from the date of his certificate.

ROYAL MILITARY REPOSITORY.—The Commandant of the Garrison has issued an order permitting visitors to Woolwich to go over the Rotunda and Repository grounds on five instead of three days a week, Saturday being the only week day on which they are closed to the public.

The *Furious*, steam-frigate, was launched at Portsmouth, on Monday, from the third new slip under the galvanised iron shed in the dockyard.

THE NEW DOCK AT PORTSMOUTH.—The ceremony of opening the new dock at Portsmouth was accomplished on Saturday, and the *Neptune*, 120, brought in.

ROYAL VISIT TO CASTLE HOWARD.

ON Tuesday morning, according to arrangement, her Majesty and Prince Albert came to town, in order to proceed, by the London and North-Western Railway, to Castle Howard, to visit the Earl of Carlisle, on their way to Scotland. It had been arranged that the train should start from Euston-square at half-past eleven o'clock; and soon after ten o'clock, a number of persons, mostly ladies, who were admitted by the politeness of the directors of the Railway, allowed to witness the Royal departure from the opposite platform, began to assemble.

It was not, however, till near twelve o'clock, that the Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of the Lancers, drew up in front of the Parcels Office, from the platform of which the train was to start. The cause of this delay was, that her Majesty, on her way to town by the South-Western Railway, had stopped the train for a few minutes at Esher, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit of condolence to the ex-Queen of the French, on the occasion of the melancholy event that took place on Monday at Claremont. Sir George Grey, who is the only Minister accompanying her Majesty to the north, had arrived at Euston-square some time before the Queen, as did the Marchioness of Douro, who was to proceed to the north with her Majesty, relieving in attendance the Viscountess Canning. About twelve o'clock the Royal carriages drew up, when the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice alighted, and were received by Mr. Carr Glyn, the chairman, and several of the directors of the railway. The Royal party were conducted into the waiting-rooms, tastefully fitted up for their reception, where they remained a few minutes while the packages were being stowed away in the luggage van. Here Lady Canning, who had just come up with her Majesty from Osborne, took leave, and the Marchioness of Douro took her place. Everything being in readiness, the Royal family took their places in the Royal carriage, which then drew slowly away from the station, amid cheers. The sides of the railway were lined with spectators almost all the way to Camden-town, and all along the cheers and salutations were repeated.

On the slopes of the Primrose-hill tunnel a large concourse had also assembled, whose cheers followed her Majesty. At all the stations there were groups of persons anxious to catch the most passing glimpse of the Royal party; but the train dashed past them all, and did not stop till it reached Wolverton, accomplishing the distance of 52 miles in about an hour and five minutes. Her Majesty was here again received by Mr. Glyn, Mr. Creed, and Mr. Stewart (the secretary of the railway), who had accompanied the train from Euston-square. A large concourse of people had assembled; and as the train stopped, a musical band, composed of the Wolverton workmen, played the National Anthem. The bridge thrown over the line here was elegantly festooned with evergreens. The Royal party, having alighted, were conducted to an apartment, and partook of luncheon. After a delay of twenty minutes, they returned to the carriage; and the train left the station amidst loud cheers, and did not stop again until it reached Rugby, where it appeared as if the whole population of the adjoining town had turned out to receive her Majesty. Here Mr. Glyn and the other officials of the North-Western took leave of the Queen; and Mr. Ellis (the chairman), Mr. Paxton (of Chatsworth), and several other directors of the Midland, took their places to escort the Royal train over their line. Here, also, Mr. McConnell, the superintendent of the locomotive department on the North-Western, who had driven the engine from Euston-square to Rugby, resigned his place to Mr. Kirtley, who holds a similar place on the Midland. The train from Euston-square to Rugby, including the stay at Wolverton, occupied only two hours and ten minutes. The train then proceeded at a pace quite as rapid as before, and did not stop till it reached Leicester, where there was again an immense concourse of people, extending for upwards of a mile and a half; and their loyalty manifested itself in deafening cheers. After slowly passing the crowd, the train proceeded as rapidly as ever, and arrived at Derby at a quarter past three o'clock, where the reception was equally enthusiastic.

The train stopped for a few minutes at the curve which leads to Derby, to take in water, during which time the officials of the line—consisting of Mr. Ellis, M.P., chairman; Mr. Paxton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Smith, Mr. Yarwell, Alderman Garbutt (of Leeds), Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Mercer, directors; and Mr. Bell, the secretary—were introduced to Prince Albert.

Water having been obtained, the train once more started at a rapid pace to Normanton, where the Midland line ends. Here Mr. Ellis and his brother directors took leave of the Royal party, and Mr. Thompson, of Moat Hall, the chairman of the York and North Midland (on which the train was now about to enter), and some of the directors, took their places. Before leaving the Midland line, it ought to be mentioned, as a proof of the great care that was taken respecting the safety of the train, that at every half-mile a plate-layer was stationed by the contractor with a small flag in his hand; and this succession of sentinels continued all the way from Rugby to Normanton; so that if any obstruction had occurred on any part of the line, a series of telegraphic signals would have conveyed it in a few minutes up to the point where the Royal carriages were passing.

The train did not enter York; but its population poured out along the lines of the trunk and its branch, and the people cheered vehemently as the Royal party, passing from one line to another, skirted the walls of the city. The Ouse once crossed, the train set off again at speed, and, soon traversing the thirteen miles which intervene between York and Castle Howard station, stopped there precisely at six o'clock.

The early part of the day was wet, cold, and disagreeable; a mist worthy of the Grampian Hills enveloping the landscape, and a drizzling rain descending. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, however, numbers of people flocked in from the surrounding district to witness her Majesty's arrival. Trains laden with loyal subjects arrived from Scarborough; and we encountered one indefatigable lady who had come all the way from Bath to have a good view of her Majesty and the Royal family. At the Castle Howard railway station, which is about three miles distant from the Earl of Carlisle's seat, a few very simple preparations were made for her Majesty's reception. An awning, decorated with flowers and evergreens, was erected in communication with the station, through which the Royal party might pass, protected from the weather, to their carriages. The road thence to the Castle is exceedingly hilly, and at many points reminds one of Devonshire. From its fine views of the surrounding country are occasionally obtained, and glimpses of cultivated fields and harvest labourers appearing amidst the deep woods. The wayside presents at first a very rural aspect; a small village and an extensive quarry, the working of which has been discontinued for some time, being the principal objects. Then the road passes under an old-fashioned archway, flanked by battlemented walls, terminating at either end in small turrets. Another equally old-fashioned archway, crowned by a pyramidal ornament, is passed through, and then the road, turning to the right by the obelisk, is carried forward to the north front of the

Castle. A few ornaments of flowers and evergreens decorated these archways, and completed the preparations for her Majesty's reception.

In a few minutes, the Queen, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, entered a carriage, and advanced to Castle Howard, preceded by the Earl of Carlisle, on horseback. The remainder of the party followed in other carriages. At the most convenient points along the route the peasantry were collected to see their Queen, who acknowledged very graciously their simple-hearted demonstrations of loyalty. Arrived, at length, at Castle Howard, the Earl was in readiness to receive the Queen; and, in the entrance hall, presented to her Majesty his venerable mother, the Countess of Carlisle. The Queen saluted her Ladyship with great cordiality; and then turning to her daughters, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, Lady Dover, Lady Caroline Lascelles, and the juvenile members of their respective families, her Majesty courteously greeted them, and was then conducted to the suite of rooms prepared for herself and family.

CASTLE HOWARD.

The ancient family mansion was Hinderkelp Castle, but this structure having been destroyed by fire, a new building was erected on the site of the old one, and was called Castle Howard; but inappropriately, as regards the first half of the name, since the building possesses not a single castellated feature. It is about sixteen miles north-east from York, on the road to Scarborough, and was built from a design by Vanbrugh. The style of it much resembles that of Blenheim, though the plan differs materially. There is something rather heavy in the effect which it produces, the broken outlines, the varying elevations of the roof, and the fantastic chimneys, statues, and domes with which it is surmounted being deficient in grace; but as a whole the building has an imposing exterior. Castle Howard was commenced by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1702, for Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, who was then Earl Marshal of England; and his Lordship signified his approbation of Vanbrugh's taste, by bestowing on him the honourable, and not unprofitable, appointment of Claircenciux King-at-Arms, in 1703. Vanbrugh's work of Castle Howard also recommended him as architect to many noble and wealthy employers, for whom he erected stately mansions in various parts of the kingdom; and he was appointed as the fittest person to build the palace of Woodstock, as a monument of the gratitude of the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, which was named after his victory of Blenheim.

The principal front of Castle Howard is 600 feet in length. A view of it appeared in No. 339 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. A view in the Park, showing, also, the mausoleum and a stately bridge, appeared in No. 341.

Arthur Young describes the Park as possessing "extraordinary beauty from the remarkably tasteful manner in which it is wooded, and from the natural lay of the land, which undulates in such a manner as to secure a succession of the finest perspectives. The view from the north front of the Castle is particularly splendid, the eye being carried over a beautiful lake to distant slopes and rich woodland heights, which realize to the mind the very perfection of English scenery." The Park timber is of goodly size: some old oaks of great girth, their huge branches still putting forth leaves, add much to the picturesque effect of the scenery.

The Park is studded with ornamental edifices. There is a mausoleum, circular in shape, terminating in a dome, and surrounded by a colonnade of Tuscan pillars (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 340); an Ionic temple, with four porticoes, and fitted up in a costly manner with marble; a small pyramid, various fantastic archways, a pillar commemorative of the building of the mansion, and an obelisk dedicated to the glory of the great Duke of Marlborough. The obelisk is finely placed at the intersecting point of two noble avenues, the stately trees of which surround it on every side, except where it may be seen to the best advantage. Where the effects of natural beauty have been relied upon, the Park is delightful; but the attempt to heighten the effects of scenery by artificial embellishment, has not been very successful.

Among the *Curiosities* in the grounds is the pillar from which the Pythoness delivered her responses in the Temple of Delphi. It is about three feet in height, and a plain round block of sandstone, without ornament of any kind. An additional interest attaches to this curious relic of Greek mythology from the fact that it was presented to the Carlisle family by Lord Nelson, whose glorious victories are commemorated by a small but not inelegant pillar raised on the grass-plot which occupies the hollow space left by the semicircular form of the Castle on its north front.

There is something singularly imposing in the spectacle which the mansion of one of our great noblemen on such occasions as this presents. The immense extent of accommodation, the huge domestic establishment, the suites of noble apartments dedicated to state, and the atmosphere of comfort and luxurious elegance which pervades the rooms appropriated to the quiet tenor of family life—all these things crowd upon the mind of a visitor as he enters the great hall of Castle Howard, and surveys its lofty ceiling, its massive columns, and richly decorated walls and staircase, and as he passes thence through a long series of apartments filled with painting and sculpture, with costly and rare marbles, with splendid tapestry, and with whatever else the cultivated and high-born esteem precious. The rooms are well proportioned and excellently arranged, both as to position with reference to each other and their general keeping. The dining-room is ornamented with bronzes, with slabs of Sicilian jasper, an urn of green porphyry, and ancient busts. The saloon above-stairs has some beautiful tables, and on its walls and ceiling classical subjects are painted. The drawingroom is adorned with rich tapestry, from the designs of Rubens, with pillars of green porphyry, and with busts and bronzes. The pavement of the blue drawingroom is mosaic. The state bedroom is hung with fine Brussels tapestry, after the designs of Teniers; the chimney-piece is highly ornamental; and among the other embellishments of the apartment is a painting by Canaletto, of the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic. Then there is the breakfast-room, the museum, and antique gallery, 160 feet long, containing a vast assemblage of curiosities, and several other apartments, all decorated with the works of great masters. The most celebrated picture in the collection is the "Three Marys," by Annibale Carracci. It once belonged to the unfortunate Philip Egalité, and having been, during the first French Revolution, brought over to this country, with several others, passed into the hands of the Carlisle family. The apartment in which most of these pictures are now hung is called the Orleans Room. The collection of paintings by Canaletto is very large and fine, one apartment being entirely filled with them. Among the works of art may be noticed a very extraordinary picture by Mabeuse, of the "Adoration of Christ by the Wise Men;" the "Entombing of Christ," by Ludovico Carracci; a Portrait of Snijders, by Vandyck; "St. John the Evangelist," by Domenichino; and some fine family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Two conspicuous objects are pointed out to the visitor in connexion with the present amiable and accomplished representative of the Carlisle family—a monster address, some 400 feet long, presented to him on retiring from office as Chief Secretary for Ireland; and a splendid memorial of attachment presented to him by his constituents after being defeated in the representation of the West Riding. It consists of a splendid casket or wine-cooler, of bog-oak, massively mounted in silver-gilt, manufactured at the cost of 1000 guineas. It is engraved in No. 92 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE GREAT HALL.—(See the Illustration upon the front page.)

The hall at Castle Howard is extremely picturesque in its arrangement and details. There are piers carrying arches supporting a domical roof, in the centre of which is a large opening, giving light into the body of the hall from windows in the drum of the cupola, which forms a striking feature on the exterior of the building. The spaces between the piers on the north and south sides are open from the floor to the tops of the arches, the north side being the chief entrance, and the south giving admittance into the suite of apartments extending along the garden front; a balustrade of extremely rich iron-work protects a gallery on the south side, by which the upper apartments are reached. On the other sides of the hall, for some way up, the spaces between the piers are filled on one side with a fireplace of great boldness and originality of design, and opposite to it a recess with a pedimented canopy; above these parts the spaces are open, and give views of the ceilings and walls to the staircases leading to the gallery and suites of apartments before mentioned. The splay of the dome are painted with symbolic representations of the four elements; whilst in the ceiling of the cupola Phaëton is represented as falling from the clouds. There are pendent groups of musical instruments represented in panels of the pilasters on the east and west sides of the hall, and the ceilings and walls to the staircases are enriched with pictorial allegories. Antique statues and busts are placed on pedestals, and on the fireplace, recess, &c.; and the *tout ensemble* is one of great variety and richness of effect. The lighting-up of the hall for the occasion of her Majesty's visit was beautiful in the extreme. Round the opening in the dome is a gallery of admirably wrought iron-work, and above this the loyal inscription of "God save the Queen" was displayed in large letters of jets of gas, forming a brilliant circle of light. Other devices were also arranged in the hall, producing a most elegant and striking appearance. Our illustration shows a view of the hall, taken from near the great door.

The apartments occupied by the noble owner have been recently fitted up with the greatest taste; the decorations, furniture, carpets, &c. being of the most elegant character.

Hardly had her Majesty arrived at the mansion, when darkness closed in; and though the rain had almost ceased, every object looked dismal except the lights gleaming from the windows of the Royal banquet-room, and from the lofty dome surmounting the centre of the building. At the dinner, covers were laid for thirty-five; and among the company present, besides her Majesty and Prince Albert, were the Countess of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, Mr. C. Howard, M.P.; Captain E. Howard, M.P.; and Mrs. Howard, Master Howard (their presumptive to the title and estates of the Carlisle family), the Hon. W. F. Lascelles and Lady Caroline Lascelles, the Hon. F. and Lady E. Grey, Mr. Prescott and Mr. Prescott, Jun.; Viscount Clifden, the Hon. J. A. Ellis, Lady Dover, the Hon. Miss Ellis, the Hon. Miss Diana Ellis, Lord Dufferin (Lord in Waiting), the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Miss Lennox (Maid in Waiting), Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, Major Trench, and General Sir W. Warre.

WEDNESDAY.

From an early hour this morning groups of visitors, most of them country folk, began to assemble in the park, giving to the whole scene a very animated appearance. The stables where the Royal equipages were collected formed an especial object of attraction. The principal group of spectators formed in line along the roadway opposite the north front of the Castle, and here they waited till the Royal visitors should make their appearance out of doors. Their patience was somewhat taxed. Her Majesty and the Prince breakfasted at ten o'clock, and about eleven walked for some time in the private grounds and woods on the south side of the Castle. Here some trees were planted by the Queen to commemorate her visit to Castle Howard. Her Majesty in the course of the morning visited the principal apartments of the mansion, and expressed



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CASTLE HOWARD RAILWAY STATION.

her admiration of the many interesting and valuable works of art which they contain.

At twelve o'clock the Royal party visited the cricket-ground, and witnessed for some time the play of the Castle Howard Club. About two o'clock, luncheon was provided in the Castle for a party of seventy; and after it the Royal visitors proceeded to inspect the fine herd of short-horned cattle with which the park is stocked, and upon the merits of which Mr. Henderson, the Earl's land-steward, feels a very natural and laudable pride. The stock of cows deserve especial praise for their symmetrical proportions and evident purity of breed.

At three o'clock her Majesty and the Prince drove round the park, and admired the splendid prospects and the stately avenues with which it abounds. There are many noblemen's seats, the grounds round which display evidences of a more active superintendence and a more expensive outlay; but there are few with a richer variety of scenic effects dependent upon the natural beauty of the woods and the fine undulating sweep of the land. The whole proceedings of the day were of the most quiet, unostentatious character, and in complete keeping with the privacy which her Majesty wished to preserve in visiting Castle Howard. So little formality was there, that the crowds of visitors flocking there to catch a glimpse of their Queen, and who during the morning kept respectfully at a distance, in the after-part of the day occupied, in the form of a well-conducted mob, the entire approach to

the Castle, up to the very steps of the main entrance. Her Majesty was received wherever she went with every sign of loyal attachment. The number of people assembled was very considerable, but not so large as to produce the tumultuous character of a town demonstration of loyalty.

THURSDAY.

The Queen and Prince Albert closed their visit to the Earl of Carlisle this morning; and having taken an affectionate leave of their noble hostess, left Castle Howard for the railway station, at ten o'clock. The Earl of Carlisle and his brothers accompanied the Royal party on horseback to the station.

After a few moments' delay, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, having taken their leave of Lord Carlisle, entered the Royal carriage, and the train immediately sped on towards York.

On the arrival of the Royal party at York, her Majesty was met by a party of the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, who attended her Majesty on her progress northwards.

The route contained no novelty of scenery for the Queen, the whole line having been traversed last year. On approaching Newcastle, the town, with its handsome churches and ancient Norman castle, as well as the shipping on the Tyne, were disclosed to view. The Royal train, due to its appointed time, crossed the High Level Bridge at a quarter to one o'clock, and entered the new central station amid the cheers of the assembled thousands.

On the Royal train drawing up within the station, the Mayors of the two boroughs, headed by Earl Grey as Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland, approached the Royal carriage. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, then alighted, and proceeded across the platform to the apartments prepared for their reception. The Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. Joseph Crowhall) and the Mayor of Gateshead (Mr. Hawkes) were introduced to the Queen, and had the honour of presenting addresses from the boroughs over which they preside.

Her Majesty and the Royal party then returned to the platform, and entering the Royal carriage, proceeded on their journey northwards.

Nothing could possibly exceed the manifestations of affectionate loyalty which greeted the Royal party during their arrival and departure.

Her Majesty was expected to reach Berwick about three o'clock, when the ceremony of opening the Tweed Viaduct, henceforth to be called the "Royal Border Bridge," would take place immediately upon her arrival.

After a short delay at Berwick-upon-Tweed, her Majesty and the Royal party were to proceed direct to Edinburgh, where they were expected to arrive about five o'clock.

Next week, we shall present our readers with some additional illustrations of this very interesting Royal visit. We cannot, however, omit the present opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments to the Earl of Carlisle, whose courtesy to our Artists has permitted them to make the requisite sketches.



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT THE LODGE, CASTLE HOWARD.



THE LATE LOUIS-PHILIPPE, EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.

The vicissitudes of Kings form an impressive chapter in the history of Europe; but the most striking episode in the narrative is, undoubtedly, the chequered life of the Prince who has just departed from amongst us. One week the mightiest monarch, on the loftiest pinnacle of ambition, he was, the next, an exile and a suppliant in a foreign land—his past supremacy almost forgotten.

Louis Philippe died on the morning of Monday the 26th instant, at Claremont, in the presence of the Queen and several members of his family. He had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early the previous day, and receiving with calmness the melancholy intimation, prepared for the final arrangements he wished to make. After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated, with remarkable clearness, the concluding portion of his Memoirs, and then, having caused to be assembled his chaplain, the Abbé Galle, and all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont, he received, with resignation and firmness, the last rites of the Catholic Church. Towards seven in the evening the debility that had oppressed him appeared to pass off, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing his composure of mind. At eight o'clock in the morning he expired, in the presence of his devoted wife, and of the following members of his family—

1. Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Duchess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg. Thus ended the closing scene of the life of Louis Philippe of Orleans, once the Sovereign of a great people, the soldier of one revolution, the conqueror of a second, and the victim of a third.

We will not now attempt any minute or elaborate description of Louis Philippe's extraordinary career. It will be more acceptable to annex a brief and succinct account of the leading events of his life, and conclude with a few particulars of the renowned family whose faults of intrigue and ambition the deceased inherited in a very marked degree.

Louis Philippe was born in Paris, 6th Oct., 1773, the eldest son of Philippe Joseph Duke of Orleans (so well-known under the revolutionary sobriquet of Egalité), by Marie Louise Adelaide de Bourbon his wife, daughter and heir

the wealthy Duke de Penthièvre. At his birth he bore the title of Valois; but after the death of his grandfather, in 1785, was styled Duke de Chartres. The care of the young Prince's education was assigned to Madame de Genlis, and ably and admirably did that eminent woman perform the important duties entrusted to her. From her guidance, Louis Philippe passed at once to the busy arena of active life. In 1791, the young Prince, then Duke de Chartres, having previously received the appointment of Colonel in the 14th Dragoons, assumed the command of that regiment, and shortly after, quitting the garrison of Vendôme, proceeded to Valenciennes, where he continued to pursue his military avocations. In the April of the following year, war being declared against Austria, the Duke made his first campaign, fighting with gallantry under Kellerman, at Valmy, and with Dumouriez, at Jemappes. But the horrors of the Revolution were progressing with giant strides; the unfortunate Louis XVI. was carried to the scaffold, and, within a few months after, the Duke of Orleans was seized on a plea of conspiracy against the French nation, and, after a mock trial, consigned to the executioner. A short time previously to the death of his father, the Duke de Chartres had effected his escape through Belgium into Switzerland, and there was joined by his sister Adelaide and Madame de Genlis. Our confined space precludes the possibility of our dwelling on the romantic events of this period of Louis Philippe's life, and permits us to glance only at his wanderings through Switzerland, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, America, and England. For one year he held the appointment of Professor in the College

f Reichenau, at a salary of £58; and for that sum undertook to teach history, mathematics, and English. He bore the name of Chabaud-Latour, and none but the superiors of the institution were aware of his rank. The news of his father's execution reached him while quietly instructing the youth of Reichenau, and he instantly threw up his Professorship, and after a protracted journey through Northern Europe, succeeded, by the kind instrumentality of Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador at Paris, in reaching the New World, where he landed at Philadelphia, 24th October, 1796, and where he was joined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais. The three brothers passed the winter in that city, and afterwards visited General Washington at Mount Vernon. Their residence in the United States was not, however, of any long duration. After an inhospitable reception by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the Royal exiles made their way to England, in February, 1800, and thence immediately proceeded to Barcelona, in the hope of meeting their exiled mother. But this object failing, they returned to England, and took up their abode at Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames. In this country they were treated with the greatest respect and consideration, and were furnished with ample opportunities

for repose after their exciting adventures. Within a few years, however, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count Beaujolais both died—the former in England, the latter at Malta. Louis Philippe had accompanied his last surviving brother to that island, and after his interment sailed for Sicily, on the invitation of the King of Naples. There he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, and their marriage took place in November, 1809. No event of material importance marks the subsequent life of the Duke, until the year 1814, when, on the abdication of Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and, for a short period, was in the full enjoyment of his honours. In 1815, Napoleon's escape from Elba again called the Duke of Orleans into active employment, and he proceeded, in obedience to the desire of Louis XVIII. to take the command of the Army of the North. In this situation he remained until the 24th of March, when he surrendered his command to the Duke de Treviso, and retired to Twickenham. After the Hundred Days, the Duke of Orleans obeyed the ordinance, authorizing the Princes of the blood to take their seats in the Chamber of Peers; but, subsequently incurring the jealousy and displeasure of the Court, he resought his old

Louis Philippe

residence on the Thames, and dwelt there in seclusion until 1817, when he went back to France, and devoted himself to the education of his children, until the Revolution of 1830 broke out, eventuating in his elevation to the Throne of France. The subsequent events of his reign, and the memorable outbreak of 1848, that finally overthrew the dynasty that the ill-fated Monarch had strained every nerve to establish, are too fresh on the public mind to require recapitulation here.

The present House of Orleans was founded by PHILIP DE BOURBON (second son of Louis XIII., King of France, by Anne of Austria, his wife), who succeeded to the dukedom at the death of his uncle, the celebrated Gaston d'Orleans, and achieved, as a military commander, by his victory of Mon Cassel, some martial reputation. Both his wives were of the Royal House of England, the first, Henrietta, being daughter of our Charles I., and the second, Charlotte Elizabeth, that Monarch's niece. By the latter lady, he was father of PHILIP II., Duke of Orleans, the famous Regent of France. He married Mdle. de Blois, one of the daughters of Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan, and had a son and successor, Louis, Duke of Orleans, who married a Princess of Baden, but was deprived by death of his beautiful wife, to whom he was passionately attached, two years after his nuptials. Abandoning, in consequence, all the attractions of the most fascinating Court of Europe, forgetful of the hereditary ambition of his race, and cherishing only the memory of his youthful bride, the broken-hearted Prince retired altogether from the busy scenes of life, and, in the seclusion of the Abbey of St. Genevieve, devoted the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage to theological studies. His death occurred on Feb. 4, 1752, when the honours of his illustrious house devolved on his son Louis PHILIPPE, Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood, and first Peer of France; who married Louisa-Henrietta, daughter of Louis Armand, Prince of Bourbon Conti; and had (with a daughter, Louisa-Maria-Theresa-Matilda, wife of Louis Henry Joseph, Duke of Bourbon, and mother of the ill-fated Duke d'Enghien) a son, Louis PHILIPPE JOSEPH, Duke of Orleans, "the Egalité" of the French revolution.

By his Consort, the estimable and excellent Queen, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, Louis Philippe had issue:—

I.—Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Charles-Henry-Joseph, Duke of Orleans, born 3rd September, 1810; married 30th May, 1837, Helen-Louisa-Elizabeth (born 24th January, 1814), daughter of Frederick-Louis, late Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and died 13th July, 1842; leaving two sons, Louis-Philippe-Albert, Count of Paris, born 24th August, 1838; and Robert-Philippe-Louis, Duke of Chartres, born 9th of November, 1840.

II.—Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphael, Duke de Nemours, born 25th October, 1814; married 27th April, 1840, the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and has issue.

III.—Francis-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie, Prince de Joinville, born 14th October, 1818; married, 1st May, 1843, Donna Frances-Caroline-Jean (born 2nd August, 1824), daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil, and has issue.

IV.—Henry-Eugene-Philippe-Louis, Duke d'Aumale, born 16th January, 1822; married the Princess Maria-Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, and has issue.

V.—Anthony-Marie-Philippe-Louis, Duke de Montpensier, born 31st July, 1824; married, in 1846, the Infanta Maria-Louisa, sister of the Queen of Spain, and has issue.

1.—Louisa-Maria-Theresa-Charlotte-Isabella (born in 1812), consort of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

2.—Mary-Christina, married to the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and died in 1839. This lamented Princess had earned a high reputation throughout Europe as a sculptor. Her "Jeanne d'Arc" is well known.

3.—Mary-Clementine, born 1817; married, in 1843, to Augustus, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

It may be worth remarking that Louis Philippe derived eighth in a direct line from James I., King of England; and was, consequently, great-great-great-great-great-nephew of our Charles I.

LAST ILLNESS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The ex-King had enjoyed comparatively good health since his arrival in this country until December last, when the symptoms of organic disease of the stomach became serious; and in May last, when he removed to St. Leonard's for the benefit of the sea air, his frame was much reduced. The effect was at first unfavourable, but it subsequently proved beneficial; and the ex-King returned to Claremont on the 26th of July in improved health. His digestive powers were good; he slept soundly; but his legs were much swollen. He had arranged to go to Richmond, for a few weeks, on the 17th inst., but, owing to the premature accouchement of the Duchess d'Aumale, his departure was delayed. Thenceforth his illness took a sudden turn. Dr. Chomel, the eminent physician of Paris, was summoned to Claremont, but his skill proved of no avail, and on him devolved the melancholy duty of communicating to the ex-Monarch his approaching dissolution. He received the sad information with calmness, on Sunday morning last, in the presence of the ex-Queen, and then prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make. He then called for General Dumas, and dictated to him a few pages to conclude his memoirs, which he had commenced some months previously, but which illness had compelled him to suspend. He next called for his Chaplain, the Abbé Guélie, all his children and grand-children who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Countess and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility which the ex-King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind which never abandoned him.

He expired at eight o'clock, in the presence of the ex-Queen and the following members of his family:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Auguste de Saxe Coburg; Generals Dumas and Chabannes, the faithful companions of his exile, and the attached attendants of his household.

On Monday a special messenger was dispatched to Queen Victoria at Osborne, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Louis Philippe.

The apartments at Claremont occupied by the ex-King and Queen are on the ground, or principal floor of the mansion; they comprise the library, dining-room, gallery, breakfast-room, and the state bed-room in which the Princess Charlotte expired in 1817; adjoining is a small dressing-room; the drawingroom ends the noble suite of rooms.

Since the arrival of the Royal exiles, the following changes have been made in the appropriation of the apartments:—The gallery has been converted into a private chapel; the bed-room of the Princess Charlotte, at the south-west angle of the mansion, became the cabinet of the ex-King; and the dressing-room adjoining, the bed-chamber of the ex-King and Queen. In this room Louis Philippe expired.

The body was embalmed on Tuesday, and placed in four coffins, made by Mr. Chittenden, of Greek-street, Soho: the inner coffin, containing the remains, is of Spanish mahogany, lined with white satin, and covered with lead, of unusual thickness; the third coffin is of mahogany, highly polished; and the outer or state coffin is of the same material, covered with rich black Genoa velvet, thickly studded with silver nails and ornaments, and handles of the same metal, richly chased; on either side are the arms of the House of Orleans; and the plate on the lid is surmounted by a regal crown, underneath which are three fleurs-de-lis, and the following inscription:—

LOUIS PHILIPPE Ier.
Roi des Français.
Né à Paris.
Le 6 Octobre, 1773.
Mort à Claremont.
(Conté de Surrey, Angleterre),
Le 26 Août, 1850.

The coffin is for the present deposited on a catafalque erected in the gallery, which is hung with black draperies, and converted into a *chapel ardente*. Here the coffin will remain until Monday next, when the funeral will take place, at half-past eight in the morning. The office for the dead will be celebrated in the private chapel, without any official solemnity. The procession will then advance from the mansion to the park-gate, where mourning coaches will be provided for the Princes and the Royal household, who will follow the remains to the Catholic Chapel at Weybridge, in the vaults of which they will be deposited, until arrangements shall be completed by the Princes for conveying the remains of their lamented father to the Royal Chapel of Dreux, in Normandy. A mass will be celebrated in the chapel at Weybridge, before the remains are placed in the vaults.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that the ex-Queen is in good health, and has sustained her affliction with great fortitude.

The fac-simile of the signature of Louis Philippe, appended to the Portrait on the preceding page, is from the King's signature affixed to a State document in the autograph collection of Messrs. Walker, 188, Fleet-street.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the Rev. C. B. Garside, late Curate of Margaret Chapel, G. F. Ballard, Esq., also of Margaret Chapel, his brother the Rev. E. Ballard, Mr. Scott, and several other persons, were re-confirmed by Dr. Wiseman in the "Lady Chapel" at the oratory, just before Dr. Wiseman's departure to Rome to receive a cardinal's hat.

THE NEW DESIGNS ACT.—Among the statutes of the recent session was one passed on the 14th inst., to extend and amend the acts relating to the copyright of designs. Designs of nearly every description may now be "provisionally registered," for one year, which registration will confer peculiar benefit on the parties in the protection of the designs, and prevent piracy. The exhibition of provisionally registered designs in any public place, such as the "Great Exhibition," where articles are not exposed to sale, and to "which the public are not admitted gratuitously," is not to defeat the right of copyright in such designs. The sale of articles to which provisionally registered designs have been applied, will defeat the copyright, but will not prevent the party from selling the design. By this act, sculpture, models, &c. may be registered. The Board of Trade is authorised to make regulations for the registration of designs. It seems that the public books and documents in the Design-office have been frequently produced in courts of law, and in future such production is not to take place without a judge's order; but copies may be given in evidence. This statute extends the protection of the designs acts of 1842 and 1843 to a considerable extent.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR CHARLES VINCENT LORRAINE, BART., OF KIRKEHARLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.



SIR CHARLES BLOIS, BART., OF COCKFIELD HALL, SUFFOLK.



WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G.

Probate of the will and three codicils of his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to his Royal Highness Prince George William Frederick Charles Duke of Cambridge, his only son, and the sole acting executor. The other executors appointed by the will, namely, the most noble George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart., and Sir James Henry Reynett, Knight, having first renounced the probate and execution of the trusts.

The will, dated 12th of August, 1843, is written on four sheets of paper, bequeathing to his Duchess, for her own use absolutely, such property at the residence, Piccadilly, consisting of bed and table linen, and such like articles, with the carriages, &c., to the value of £5000; also the use of plate to the like amount, and the occupation of Cambridge House, and the mansion at Kew, with all the furniture, for her own enjoyment, benefit, and advantage, during her life; and should the Princess Mary require a separate establishment, £2000 is to be applied towards such purpose. His investments in the British and Foreign Funds to be divided into three parts, between the Prince (his son), and the two Princesses (his daughters), the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary Adelaide. His real estate he devises to his son, Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, whom he has appointed residuary legatee.

The three codicils are dated respectively—the first on the same day as the will, the second in 1845, and the third in 1849. By these his Royal Highness bequeaths many annuities, to the number of forty or more. The annuitants are principally members of his household. To his equerries, Captain Baron Knebeck, £400 a year, and Colonel Keate £200 a year; to his house steward, Mr. John Urline, £200 a year; to his two pages, each £50 a year; and so on, leaving annuities to others in amounts gradually diminishing, and, in like manner and proportion, legacies to all his servants.

His Royal Highness' autograph and signet, "P. ADOLPHUS," is attached to each of the documents.

The personal estate in this country was estimated at £120,000; and the stamp duty of £1500 was paid on the probate, as in ordinary cases, there being no exemption from the payment of probate duty on the assets of the Royal Family, though bequests made to any of the Royal Family are exempt from the payment of legacy duty.

THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S.

The will of the Right Honourable Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the late Vice-Chancellor of England, was only executed by him on the 31st ult., being but ten days prior to his decease, and then in his seventy-first year: it is contained in a very few words, appointing Lady Shadwell sole executrix and the guardian of his minor daughter. The whole of his property (with the exception of a legacy of £7000 to his son Charles Frederick Alexander Shadwell) he has left to Lady Shadwell, whom he has appointed residuary legatee. The amount of property sworn to, passing under this will, is £60,000, and the probate duty thereon £750.

The immense fortune which was bequeathed to the Vice-Chancellor a few years since, by the will of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studeley Royal, he settled during his lifetime upon his numerous family, having been twice married.

THE LATE LORD PETRE, F.R.S.

The will of the Right Hon. William Henry Francis Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, has been proved in London: his Lordship, who resided in Mansfield-street, Portland-place, and Thorndon Hall, Essex, having died possessed of personal property in England valued at £120,000. The testamentary gifts are confined to his family, excepting small legacies to his servants, and a legacy of £500 to Joseph Coverdale, Esq. The will was made in 1840, by which he bequeaths to the Baroness £500 a year, in addition to the settlement and a legacy of £1000 for immediate requirements; to his married daughters £3000, in addition to their marriage portions; and to his unmarried daughters £300 a year. To his sons Henry and Frederick £3000, they having received the portions to which they were entitled under marriage settlements; and to his sons Edward and Albert, £10,000.

His Lordship was a great patron of the Catholic Church, and had contributed largely in his lifetime to the chapel in Lock's-fields. He was a representative Peer of Ireland, and of ancient title, bearing date in 1603.

On Sunday, the Rev. T. Jackson, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Master of the Training College, Battersea, and the new Bishop Designate of Lyttelton, in the settlement of Canterbury, New Zealand, delivered to a crowded congregation at the parish church of St. Giles, Camberwell, an excellent discourse in aid of the fund for promoting Christian missions and general education in that diocese, to which he is about proceeding in a few days. The result was a collection at the doors amounting to £36 13s. 10½d., a further sum of about £10 being promised by several of the congregation.

On Saturday, the Right Rev. F. Fulford, D.D., recently consecrated to the new bishopric of Montreal, took his departure from England to enter upon the episcopal duties of his distant diocese. His Lordship was a passenger by the *Hibernia*, bound for Boston, where he will remain for a few days, and then proceed to his cathedral city. Prior to leaving his native land, the congregation of Curzon Chapel presented the right rev. gentleman with an elegant communion service and a purse containing 300 guineas.

AUSTRIAN RULE IN HUNGARY.—A fearful act of military violence was perpetrated on the 18th of this month at Pesth. On that day—the birth-day of the Emperor—according to an ancient custom, the Austrian national anthem was given by the orchestra of the city, in the presence of the officers of the garrison and thousands of civilians. Many of the latter expressed their disapprobation by hissing; upon which the commander ordered the *gendarmes* and grenadiers to arrest the persons from whom the manifestation had proceeded. Twenty-eight were seized, taken out of the crowd, and conveyed to the barracks of the *gendarmes*, where seventeen of them, after a summary trial, were found guilty, and sentenced to be beaten with sticks by the soldiery. A few, who were declared by the surgeons too weak to undergo this terrible punishment, were sentenced to be beaten with more slender rods. This shameless and cruel proceeding has excited in Pesth, and one may well say throughout the whole monarchy, one feeling of indignation; and this not merely on account of the barbarity of the punishment, as because the military authorities have condemned civilians without even the worthless formalities which the law provides for a soldier's trial. The officers here were at once accusers, judges, and executioners. What is this but a return to primitive lawlessness and disorganisation? The heartrending cries of the victims of this savage treatment were heard far beyond the precincts of the barracks. An officer, writing from Pesth to one of the journals published in this city, declares positively, that to execute the sentence the strongest soldiers were selected. A military correspondent of the *Wanderer* states, that in the whole course of his experience he never witnessed the infliction of a punishment equal in severity to this, or one where the strokes were given with such hearty good-will by the executioners. These are the means by which Austria seeks to become popular in Hungary.

IRELAND.

RENTS.—The question of rents, as compared with usury in money, is thus pithily expounded in the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday, and it may be observed that the term of "usury in land," as applied to exorbitant rents, is now becoming very generally used to express public opinion on the subject in Ireland:—

Land (says the *Freeman*) is the landlord's capital, just as bullion, or its representative, is the capital of the "aristocrat" of Lombard-street; and when the law prohibits the Lombard-street aristocrat from receiving more than a given percentage *rent* for the use of his bullion, lest a higher "rent" would bring social injury on the land aristocrats who hire it, it certainly is most reasonable to extend that principle of law, and say to the land aristocrat, "We have protected you from the usurious gripings of the Lombard-street Jews, and we will protect the lives and fortunes of the occupiers from your usury, in turn." There is, besides, this difference in favour of the interference with land usury—that land usury brings death on thousands and tens of thousands, and misery on millions, while money usury could only bring penury on a few thrifless vagabonds.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, it is expected, will leave Dublin on the 9th of next month, on his visit to the north, and will, in the first instance, proceed to Crom Castle, the seat of the Earl of Erne, and thence will go on to visit the Giant's Causeway and other interesting localities in that neighbourhood, en route to Canon Tower, the marine residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, and it is expected will arrive at Belfast about the 12th of the month.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Patrick Dingnan, Esq., to be a magistrate for the county of Roscommon.

Edward J. Collins, Esq., has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate, and has had the district of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, assigned to him. Mr. Collins is the son-in-law of Mr. J. Roche, of Cork.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that Major Pitt Kennedy, military secretary to Sir Charles Napier in India, is to be appointed director of the railway department in that country, in the room of Mr. Simmons, and that his experience and extensive knowledge of India will be of great advantage to the undertaking.

At the Conciliation Hall, on Monday, where the doings of the Liberator are parodied in the most wretched fashion by Mr. John O'Connell, the proceedings were without interest, the speeches most dull, the topics used-up, and the rent £6 6s. 2d.

The complaint of a want of sufficient labourers to save the harvest is now becoming very general throughout Ireland. Labourers cannot be procured in some districts of the country for any wages.

The Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Roman Catholic Bishop, has been appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the room of the late most Rev. Dr. Crolly.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FINAL ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE LATE ENGINE-DRIVERS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the late engine-drivers and firemen upon the Eastern Counties Railway, held at the George Inn, in Stratford, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the chairman and directors, and delivered to the secretary (Mr. Roney), on Monday last, in order that it might be laid before the board at the weekly meeting, on the following day (Tuesday):—

TO THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Gentlemen,—It is with deep regret on our part that a dispute should have arisen between your superintendents, Mr. Gooch, and us, which has made a great sacrifice both of the interests of your property and our labour. We, therefore, after calm consideration of the circumstances of the dispute in question, cannot but acknowledge that our proceedings have been much too precipitate, and justified as in making an honourable compromise with you. We, therefore, respectfully ask for your decision as to the resolutions forwarded through Mr. Ashcroft, on Saturday, the 17th inst., or whether you will entertain any part of them. We also beg to add, that a deputation will attend at your office on Tuesday morning, to wait your decision.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
(Signed) THOS. HOPE, J. SLTAKER,
J. REES, VINCENT GRUNDY.

A deputation of the men attended accordingly on Tuesday, at the Bishopsgate Station; but the board declined to see the men, and they were told that an official answer would be sent to their communication.

Immediately on the receipt of the answer from the directors, a meeting of the men was convened at the usual place, the George Inn, Stratford, when the chairman, Mr. Hope, said he had received the following answer to the offer they had made to the directors:—

Eastern Counties Railway Office, Bishopsgate Station, London, 27th August.
Sir,—I beg to hand you, on the other side, an extract from the minutes of the board of this date.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
C. F. RONEY.

Extract from the minutes of the board, of August 27, 1850:—"Read a letter signed by Thomas Hope, J. Slater, J. Rees, and Vincent Grundy, late engine-drivers in the company's service. Resolved, that the late engine-drivers and firemen be informed that if any of them apply to Mr. Gooch to be appointed in this company's service, their application will be considered as vacancies offer, but the staff of the company's engine-drivers and firemen is at present completed."

The chairman said he regretted very much that the communication they had thought it advisable under the circumstances to make to their late employers, had not produced a more satisfactory result. He could only, however, advise them to act as they had hitherto done during the unfortunate misunderstanding that had occurred, to conduct themselves peaceably and quietly, and on no account to interfere in any manner with the new drivers, or with any of the works on the line; they must let the public judge. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to say, for the sake of the company, that during the present week two more engines had been burned through mismanagement—one of them (No. 50) so severely as to be rendered useless. Before they separated, he had to call their attention to a letter he had received from Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., chairman of the company, who had presided at the meeting of the shareholders held at the London Tavern on Thursday last. It would be recollected that at that meeting Mr. Betts made certain charges severely affecting their characters, and imputing to them the commission of malicious acts previously to their leaving the company's employment. They (the late engine-drivers and firemen) met these charges promptly; and at a meeting hastily held at the Black Lion, Bishopsgate-street, they unanimously passed a resolution emphatically repudiating them. In obedience to the terms of that resolution, the committee wrote a respectful letter to the chairman of the company requesting him to furnish them with the numbers of the various engines said to have been in any way tampered with or to have had their gauge-glasses broken, with the names of the men who had the charge of such engines in the last journey prior to such men leaving the company's employment, to enable them, in defence of their own characters as honest men, to give such an explanation relative to each engine as the charges might require. To that letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that gentleman had sent the following reply:—

Preston Hall, Aug. 24, 1850.
Sir,—In reply to your letter that reached me here to-day, the directors, as soon as they can definitely ascertain and prove by evidence the parties who have been guilty of such wilful mischief, will not fail to inflict on them the just and severe punishment the law affords for such conduct, and which they hope to be enabled to do, as a warning to all future cases of this character.
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
EDWARD L. BETTS, Chairman.

The chairman said, the meeting could perceive that the letter of Mr. Betts failed altogether to afford them the information they desired, and which they thought they were entitled to expect. Although a very sweeping charge had been made against the characters of the late engine-men and firemen, the answer, as far as they were concerned, was altogether vague. He could only express his deep regret that such charges had been made; and he again, for his own part and on the part of the men, entirely denied that they were well founded. He had only again to impress upon his fellow workmen the necessity of their continuing so to conduct themselves as to obtain the approval of the public. He was happy to inform them that letters had been received from some of the shareholders, expressing a warm interest in their favour, and several gentlemen had called at the committee-room, influenced by similar feelings.

Some statements were made by the men as to the detention of several of the trains. One was that the Woolwich train, that left on Monday morning at 9.15, stuck in the curve half-way between Stratford Bridge and the Junction. The passengers had to leave in consequence; and their money having been returned, they took omnibuses to London. Another case was stated, which occurred also on Monday—that of the Colchester express train, which left London at three p.m., and which stuck between Forest Gate and Ilford. In that position it remained for an hour and twenty minutes, till the pilot engine from Stratford went and took the train forward.

VICTORIA REGIA IN WAX.

This is the name of a flower discovered in 1837 by Sir R. Schomburgk, in British Guiana, while growing in the river Berbice, where it displayed a multitude of flowers, most brilliant in hue and majestic in form. Mrs. Peachey, her Majesty's modeller in wax, has accomplished an admirable copy of one of these flowers, fourteen inches in diameter, and the leaf five feet, growing at Sion, which the lady had lately the honour of exhibiting to the Queen and Prince Albert, at Osborne. The model illustrates the flower in three stages, in the bud, in the half expansion of its blossom, and, lastly, in the full splendour of perfect efflorescence. This modelling of flowers in wax is a most ladylike and delightful accomplishment, and, in its exercise, involves but few rules. They are, indeed, simply these. Choose a perfect flower for the object; use wax sufficiently elastic and tough, and colours ground in spirits sufficiently prepared for the purpose. The art has lately become so simplified in its processes, that the implements needed in them are nearly as few as the rules to be observed. Specimens, also, of roses, peonies, and fancy flowers in vases, are to be seen at Mrs. Peachey's apartments, 35, Rathbone-place. Her method of modelling is remarkably adroit, and the results significantly artistic.

A terrible accident took place on the 19th inst. on the railway between Eichenach and Cassel. As the train was going rapidly round the curve near Wolfenhausen, the locomotive went off the rails, dragging the carriages after it. The tender and three diligences were overturned with a dreadful shock. Five persons were killed, and twenty-six badly wounded. Five of the carriages of the train remained on the rails.

A gentleman who conveyed one bottle of whisky the other day from Cork to Bristol, as a passenger in the steam-packet, had to pay a penalty of £10 for the smuggle, or, in default, to enjoy three months' recreation on the treadmill.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lords of the Treasury having indorsed the report and recommendations of the Sunday Postal Commission, arrangements are in progress for giving them practical effect on Sunday next, the 1st of September, when the usual morning delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the country will be resumed.

At a conference held in the Foreign Office on Friday week, of the plenipotentiaries of the great powers, on the Danish question, the Austrian minister signified his adhesion to the protocol of the 2nd of August, with reservation of the rights of the German Confederation. At the same time the Danish minister made a declaration that it was well understood that those federal rights extend only to the duchy of Holstein and Lauenburg; and this declaration has been accepted by the representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed, by the Queen, Ranger and Keeper of St. James's-park and Hyde-park, in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The clearing clerk of an eminent banking-house absented himself from business in Lombard-street on Saturday morning, when, on examination, his previous day's clearing was found to be £5000 deficient.

The banking-houses in Glasgow have just announced that the interest allowed on deposit receipts (that is, the more permanent kind of deposits) will be reduced to the same rate as that allowed upon the daily balance of current accounts, making a uniform rate of two per cent. on all moneys lodged with them. Two of the Edinburgh banks have also made the same announcement.

Mr. Levi, of Liverpool, has proposed that the approaching assemblage of men of various nations at the Industrial Exhibition should be taken advantage of, so that discussions might be held on the subjects of commercial law universally.

On the 15th inst, the lands of Pargillies, in Fifeshire, which are entirely arable, were sold after many offers at nearly thirty-two years' purchase of the rental, notwithstanding the abolition of protection.

A gold chain and seal, of the value of £140, has been presented to the corporation of Bolton for the use of the mayor for the time being. The chain has been purchased by subscription.

Mrs. Jane Tremaine has presented the Asylum for Idiots with a donation of £300.

Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Chichester to be First Church Estates Commissioner, and John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be Second Church Estates Commissioner, the former with a salary.

We understand that Mr. Bodkin, of the Home Circuit, is a candidate for the office of Recorder of the city of London.

A few days since, Mrs. Thomas, a widow, residing at Marcross, near Bridgford, South Wales, was walking along the edge of the cliff, when she accidentally fell over and was killed on the spot. The body, when found, presented a dreadfully mangled appearance.

On Saturday afternoon, a party of labouring men and their wives, all more or less intoxicated, were returning from Battersea, where they had been spending the afternoon, when, off the Houses of Parliament, a Mrs. Shadbrook, in a fit of jealousy, threw herself overboard. Mr. Shadbrook, though unable to swim, leaped in to save his wife: the unfortunate woman, however, was not seen to rise again, and her husband was with difficulty dragged into the boat. The body was not recovered.

An inhabitant of Wakefield underwent penance in the parish church on Sunday, to which he had been sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court of Richmond, for alleged slander upon a lady, an inhabitant of the same town. Considerable excitement prevailed during the ceremony, which consisted of reading a recantation of the slander, but no disturbance took place.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., one of the wings of Sing-Sing prison, New York, was nearly destroyed by fire.

During the week ending the 10th inst. two murders were committed in the purlieus of Philadelphia, by ruffianly gangs of men and boys; and a row of eight houses was destroyed by incendiarism.

On Monday, about ten o'clock, as a man named Simes, residing in Passmore-street, Pimlico, was in the act of sweeping the lead projecting over the shop-front of Mr. Fenn, cheesemonger, High-street, Marylebone, a portion of the lead gave way, and the unfortunate man fell on to the pavement with such force that his brains were dashed out on the spot. On being picked up life was quite extinct.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 7th inst. report continued Indian depredations: 200 attacked Captain Ford's camp at San Antonio Diego, and took several horses, also captured a train of mules; they afterwards attacked a party of mustangers and killed seven and wounded nine men.

Wild Cat, the Seminole chief, with 700 Indians have settled near Eagle Pass, and made a compact to protect the Mexicans from the Cumanches Indians, in Texas.

Major Steen, of Mobile, who has completed the survey of the contemplated Galveston and Brazos Canal, has made a highly favourable report of the practicability of the work, and the economy by which it can be completed.

Accounts from the Windward Islands had been received at Ponce, stating that upwards of forty vessels were driven ashore and wrecked during the hurricane of the 11th and 12th of July.

We have dates from Porto Rico to the 23d ult., which state that there were a number of English, French, and Dutch merchant vessels in port, which would be obliged to leave in ballast, as the crop of sugar had nearly all been shipped.

On Sunday week E. W. Scott, Esq., of the religious "community" attached to St. Margaret's, Leicester, was received into the Church of Rome by Father Oakley, in the "Chapel of our Lady," St. John's, Islington.

The New York Evening Mirror states, the daughter of President Fillmore "is an accomplished young lady, about eighteen years of age, and now engaged, we believe, in the honourable employment as teacher of a public school in Buffalo."

Several mills in Rhode Island (United States) have recently determined to suspend operations—among which are the Compton Mill, 10,000 spindles; Union Steam Mill, 10,000 spindles; and the Newport Steam Mill—all manufacturing print cloths.

In the Berkshire County Court, last week, a milliner named Chapman obtained a verdict against Mr. Stanford, M.P., for £17 11s. 10d. for "bows" and "rosettes" used during the election for Reading.

The herring fishery in the district of Wick, North of Scotland, has proved very short hitherto. At Frazerburgh it is not much above a third of what it was last year, and on the Banff and Aberdeen coasts not above half.

A local committee to collect and forward articles for the Exhibition of 1851, has been formed at Hong-Kong (China).

The vacancy in the deanery of Waterford has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Townsend, the present Dean of Lismore. The appointment has been made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Lord Primate of Ireland returned from London to Armagh, last week, and his arrival was celebrated by the ringing of joy bells.

The Fishery Board has issued a circular, recommending fishermen to catch as many dog-fish as possible, skin them, and dry their skins for sale, to be used in lieu of emery paper, for which they are by no means a bad substitute.

The Manchester subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Sir R. Peel, amount to £5050, of which £4000 has been paid in.

It is intended to form a new and direct road from Brompton to Notting-hill and Bayswater, in the west end of the metropolis, by pulling down some houses in High-street, exactly opposite the Queen's-road.

The incumbency of St. Paul's Chapel, Lambeth, has been conferred on the Rev. John Goring, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Captain Moorsom, R.N., has retired from the chairmanship of the West-Cornwall Railway; and Mr. H. O. Willis, of Bristol, has accepted the office.

The loss of property by the great fire at San Francisco, in California, on the 14th of June, was estimated at five millions of dollars.

As proofs of the rising prosperity of California, three new papers are announced as having been established there.

It appears from an official return, that the cost of building and fitting out a French ship of the line, of three decks, and carrying from 110 to 120 guns, is 3,000,000f.; one of 100 guns, 2,800,000f.; and one of 90 guns, 2,500,000f.

At the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, on the 20th instant, Charles Parnall, grocer and draper, of East Loos, Cornwall, a bankrupt, in consequence of the numerous prevarications in his evidence, was committed to prison until he should be prepared with more satisfactory answers.

Three "flash" members of the London swell mob, calling themselves William Saunders, John Johnston, and George Edwards, have been committed for trial in Dublin, for some depredations committed immediately after their arrival there, on the usual autumn excursion to Ireland.

The works have been resumed by the contractors on the Cork and Bandon Railway.

Out-door relief has been discontinued in all the unions of the county of Clare.

The existence of coal of good quality had been discovered a short distance from the city of San Francisco.

An accident of a shocking character occurred on Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. A man had been engaged to do some work, near Bedminster, and arriving at the place earlier than the appointed hour, he laid himself down on a limekiln to sleep. A policeman, who found him, aroused him and warned him of his danger, but the poor fellow, on getting up, becoming giddy, fell back into the pit and received injuries of which he died.

The Rev. Dr. Bardinel, librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, having represented to the Lords of the Treasury that he has purchased at Posen, for that library, a large collection of books of Polish history and literature, their Lordships have given directions to the proper authorities of the revenue for the free delivery of the books for the purpose stated. The collection alluded to, contained in several packages, has arrived in a steamship from Hamburg, directed to the librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DISCIPULUS—THE CHESS-BOARD.—Originally, in all probability, the Exchequer was of carpet, or a sort of tapestry. Clavius speaks of having seen "Chess-carpet." In the East it is common to see chess-boards divided into squares, without any distinction of colour, and sometimes with only lines drawn in one direction.

R D T, Café National, Dresden, is thanked for the games between Count Vitthum and Dr. Lederer. The best shall appear.

A M.—Very neat, though very easy. It shall have a niche.

W G, H E B, and C F.—Always acceptable.

C M.—We are obliged by the copy of the rules and list of the members of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess-Club.

T W, Plymouth.—Examine Herr Ries's problem again.

J A W.—Mate cannot be given in the way you propose.

G D H.—Easy in three moves, if White begin with R takes Q. 2. What was the information you required?

SALVIO.—The long-expected Treatise on Game Endings, by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling, is, we believe, approaching completion; but we have really no means of knowing when it will actually appear.

LOTTIE.—You will obtain the great German Chess work of Bilguer and Von der Laza of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the foreign bookseller.

QUEERST.—1. There appears to be no reason to doubt that Philidor on more occasions than one played three games at the same time without seeing the chess-boards. In a London newspaper of May, 1783, we find it stated that, "Yesterday, at the Chess Club in St. James's-street, Mr. Philidor performed one of those wonderful exhibitions for which he is so much celebrated. He played three different games at once without seeing either of the tables, his opponents being Count Brühl, Mr. Bowdler (the two best players in London), and Mr. Masereus." 2. Philidor died August 24th, 1795, in his 70th year.

SIMON PUER, OXFORDIENSIS, and Others.—The games recently played by Mr. Staunton, to which we alluded in a former Number, are preparing for the press, and will be given in our columns immediately.

J H W H.—A player can have two Queens on the board at once.

MARTINUS.—Problem No. 343 certainly cannot be solved in the way you propose.

G R M, ALPHIA.—Mr. Staunton's games next week. See notice to Simon Puer.

J W, Eardington; PEDONE, and many others.—Neither Problem No. 343 nor 344 can possibly be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves. Young players are much too apt to jump at conclusions without examination.

SENEX, M P.—The Rev. Mr. Bolton's farwell Problem shall appear shortly.

GERMANIUS.—We have not room at present for the "Account of the Chess-playing Village of Strobeck."

C L, Honorary Secretary.—The best men unquestionably, and in the long run the cheapest, are the new ones, but their great success has led to many imitations; the heads of Chess Clubs should be cautious, therefore, and on no account buy any without being first assured that each box has the descriptive label with the autograph signature at the bottom.

* * * Any amateur possessing a copy of Salvio, "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi del Dottor Alessandro Salvio," printed at Naples by Felice Mosca, 1723, which he is desirous to dispose of, is requested to apply by letter to the Editor.

* * * * * Any number of Chess, both here and abroad, who are desirous of co-operating for the purpose of carrying out the intended "Great Congress of Chess-players in London," during "the Exposition" next year, are requested to lose no time in communicating by letter with the Editor of the Chess-player's Chronicle, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 343, by J S, Newport More, R F, BOXBARDIER, JUVENTS, FINEWEEK, St Edmund, R J T H, Portsea, A COLLEGE-HOUSE SCHOLAR, JUDY, J A W, are correct.

SOLUTIONS BY P BOLTON, EXONIENSIS, W B T, M P, F R S, Rev N D, Rev G H W, MITRE, PHILO-CHESS, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 343.

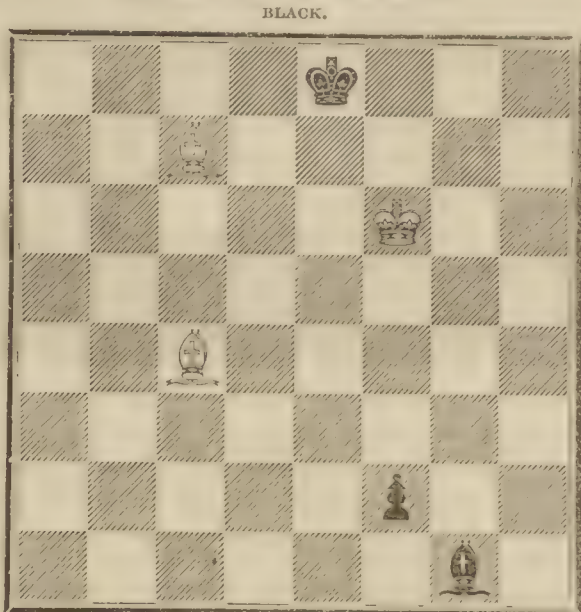
| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to K B 4th (ch) | R takes R | 4. R takes Kt | B to Q 5th |
| 2. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch) | P takes Kt | 5. Q to K B 5th—Mate | |
| 3. R takes B (dis ch) | Q takes R | | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 344.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q B 8th | R takes B (best) | 4. Kt to K B 5th (ch) | K moves |
| 2. Q to K B 6th | B to K 3rd (best) | 5. P to Q B 4th—Mate | |
| 3. Q to Q 4th (ch) | K takes Q | | |

PROBLEM No. 345.

For this highly instructive position we are indebted to the forthcoming work on End Games, by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling.



WHITE.
White, having the move, is to win.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

BETWEEN MESSRS. SMITH AND BIRD.

The annexed is one of fourteen games recently played, in which Mr. Smith opens with the "Evans' Gambit," and wagers two to one in the event of its being accepted. These parties have produced the following result:—Mr. Bird won 10, Mr. Smith won 3, drawn 1.

(Evans' Gambit.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| (Mr. C. F. Smith.) | (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | (Mr. C. F. Smith.) | (Mr. H. E. Bird.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. R takes P | Q to Q 2d |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 17. Q R to Q Kt sq (a) | B to Q B 2d |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 18. P to Q 5th | P takes P |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B takes P | 19. Kt takes P | B takes R |
| 5. P to Q B 3d | K B to B 4th | 20. K Kt takes B | B takes Q Kt |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 21. Q to Q Kt 4th | P to Q R 4th |
| 7. Castles | P to Q 3d | 22. Q to Q B 5th | P to Q Kt 3d |
| 8. P takes P | K B to Q Kt 3d | 23. Q takes Q Kt P | Q to Q Kt 2d |
| 9. Q Kt to B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 24. Q to K 3d | B to K 3d |
| 10. P to K R 3d | P to K R 3d | 25. Kt to K Kt 6th (b) | Q to Q 4th |
| 11. P to K 5th | P takes P | 26. Q to K 5th | R to K Kt sq |
| 12. Q B to R 3d | Kt to Q R 4th | 27. Kt to K B 8th (c) | R takes Kt |
| 13. K R to K sq | Kt takes B | 28. Q takes K Kt P | Kt to Q Kt 5th |
| 14. Q to R 4th (ch) | P to Q B 3d | 29. R to Q 6th | K to K 2d |
| 15. Q takes Kt | Q B to K 3d | 30. R to Q 2d | R to K Kt sq |

And Black wins.

(a) Mr. Smith has opened his game irreproachably, and has obtained a grand position of attack; but he has neglected his advantages, and he might at this moment. Our play now (and the variation well deserves attention) would be to take the Bishop with the Rook; for example:—

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 17. R takes B (ch) | P takes R (best) | 20. Q takes Q Kt P (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 18. K Kt to K 5th | Q to her B sq | 21. Kt to K B 7th (ch) | K to Q B 2d |
| | (Any other move would be immediately fatal) | 22. R to Q B sq (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 19. Q Kt to his 5th | P takes Q Kt, or * | 23. B to Q 6th (ch) and | wins |
| (b) Kt to Q B 4th would have pleased us better. | | | |
| (c) This is merely throwing away his last chance. | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| * 19. B to Q B 2d | B may also move to Q 4th, but the loss of the game | 20. Kt takes B (ch) | Is all too inevitable and immediate |
| | | 21. Q takes K P (ch), and wins | |

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 599.—By a LADY.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at K R 3d, R at Q B 8th, Kts at K Kt 3d and K 5th, P at K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K 8th, Rs at K R 8th and Q R 5th; Ps at Q 3d, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 600.—By HERR EICHSTADT.

White: K at Q sq, R at Q B 5th, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q R 4th, Kt at Q Kt 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 601.—By the Same.

White: K at Q B sq, R at K 2d, B at Q sq, Kt at Q Kt 5th; Ps at Q 4th, Q B 3d, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q 6th; Ps at K 5th and 6th, Q 4th, and Q R 6th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 602.—Curious study, composed by M. KIESERITZKY.

White: K at his 4th, Ps at K Kt 2d, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at K R 4th, Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, Q 3d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 2d and 3d.

White to play first, and win.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures increase in number every week, and will afford ample employment for the metallics for a month to come. The first of any importance is the Warwick and Leamington, for which an unusually attractive bill of fare has been issued. The days are Tuesday and Wednesday next. On Wednesday and Thursday, the Weymouth and Morpeth people hold their gatherings; and on Thursday and Friday, the Lincoln and the Western (N. B.) meetings come off. There will also be some racing, on a small scale, at Wilmslow, on Tuesday, and at Barnet and Bungay on Friday. The cricket register, unlike the turf one, is getting "small by degrees," the only matches on the *lapis* for next week being an All England contest, at Sheffield, on Monday, and another on Thursday at Darlington. The regattas advertised are the Shadwell, on Monday, and the Richmond, on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The subjoined return will show little change in the position of the favourites for the great events:—

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7 to 1 agst Doubt (t) | LEAMINGTON STAKES. | 12 to 1 Fernhill (t) |
| 9 to 1 agst Priestess (t) | 9 to 1 agst Tophana | 15 to 1 Knight of Gywnne |
| | 12 to 1 agst Docility | |
| | SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES. | |
| 2 to 1 agst St. Rosalia | 2 to 1 agst Little Jack | |
| | YORKSHIRE HANDICAP. | |
| 6 to 1 agst Uriel | 7 to 1 agst Strongbow | 10 to 1 agst Clothworker (t) |
| 6 to 1 — Mark Tapley (t) | | 10 to 1 — Post Tempore (t) |
| | ST. LEGER. | |
| Even on Voltigeur | 10 to 1 agst Recheunter (t) | 25 to 1 agst Mildew |
| 5 to 1 agst Pilsford (t) | 20 to 1 — Bollingbroke (t) | 40 to 1 — William the Conqueror |
| 7 to 1 — Windschgratz | 20 to 1 — Cyprus | |
| | 1000 to 30 agst King of Oude (t) | |

EGHAM RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Gold Cup of 50 sovs.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (J. Mann), 1. Sir G. Heathcote's c. by Sir Hercules (R. Sherwood), 2.

The King John Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.—Duke of Richmond's bf by Ugly Buck (Flatman), 1. Sir G. Heathcote's c by Lanercost (Dockeray), 2.

MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Ramsbottom's Beebe Banno (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Payne's Brington (Harding), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES.—St. Rosalia, 1. Little Jack, 2.

HANDICAP.—Visite, 1. Hood, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Little Jack, 1. The Swede, 2.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Hobson's Gladole (Osborne, jun.), 1. Mr. Howlin's Shillmaler West (Sharpe), 2.

TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Reid's Clothworker (Charlton), 1. Mr. Pedley's Prior of Lanercost (Sharpe), 2.

PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Wadlow's Harriott (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. J. B. Minor's Modestina (H. Evans), 2.

MAIDEN PLATE of £30, added to a Sweepstake of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Wadlow's Sarah (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Choyce's Bedford (J. Evans), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

CHATSWORTH STAKES of 10 sovs each, &c., with 50 added by the Duke of Devonshire.—Mr. Reid's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Reynard's Wild Rose, 2.

CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. H. Stebbings' The Cutler, 1. Mr. J. Phillips' La Juive, 2.

INNKEEPERS' PLATE of £60.—Mr. Farr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Kemp's General, 2.

SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Davis's Pansey, 1. Mr. Critchley's Lyme, 2.

UNITED CLUBS EIGHT-OARED SCRATCH MATCH.

The great aquatic gathering under this title on Monday was, in every respect, of a most gratifying character, and was most materially calculated to promote a friendly feeling amongst aquatic gentlemen, and to restore the somewhat languid condition of aquatics. The proposal had emanated from the Flex Club, and was most cordially responded to by several other metropolitan gentlemen's clubs, who were all anxious to enter the lists; and so many excellent crews, or so great a number, has hardly ever been seen upon the Thames. The prizes were both elegant and valuable, consisting of wine-cups electro-plated, and the distance contested was from Chiswick to Putney Bridge.

RED.—Messrs. Frazer, Meeson, Whellock, Woodcock, J. Carsey, J. Smith, Bedell, Gregory (stroke); Creaton, steerer: 1.

BLACK.—Messrs. Richter, Purdie, Howard, Revell, Lucas, Capen, W. Nixon, Berry (stroke); Patham, steerer: 2.

Five others started, forming no less than seven eight-oared crews. Mr. E. Searle was the starter, and Wilkinson, of the Thames Club, operated as umpire in their eight.

RICHMOND ROYAL REGATTA.

This regatta, in honour of Prince Albert's natal day, also came off on Monday, and was, as usual, most excellently conducted and contested. The race was with 18 free watermen, in four heats.

FOURTH HEAT.—Mackenney and Trowbridge (White), 1; Platt and Bell (Red), 2.

GREAT ROWING MATCH.

The great contest between T. Coombes, the brother of the champion of the Thames, and Chitty, of Richmond, for £100, came off on Tuesday, and fully realised the most sanguine expectations of the great mass of rowing men.

The distance to be rowed was from Putney-bridge to the Ship, at Mortlake. Betting was 5 to 4 on Chitty, at which price a great deal was done. At five o'clock they made their appearance at Putney-bridge, both apparently in first-rate condition. Chitty won the choice of station, and took the Middlesex side. It was a good start. Coombes took the lead slightly at first, and kept it up to Finch's, where Chitty gradually drew upon him, and off the White Cottage, between Craven Cottage and Rosebank, passed him. Chitty increased his distance from this until within half a mile this side of Barnes-bridge, when Coombes, in crossing the water, gained materially upon his adversary, who had been until then four or five lengths ahead, but was unable to pass him, although he shortened the distance in every stroke to the finish. Chitty, from apparent weakness in the arm, owing to the severe one-handed labour, made a curve just before arriving at the winning post, by which he lost six or eight yards; he still, however, beat Coombes by nearly a length, after a most gallant race, in which it was clear, that, although a loser, Coombes was the better man where the water was rough. Mr. E. Searle officiated as umpire.

WENTZELL'S OARS MATCH.

The pair-oared race amongst tradesmen, for two pair of



THE GREAT WOOL-FLOOR AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

way terminus, resulting upon a collision of a railway carriage against an iron column supporting the same."

An Engraving of the entire station appeared, just after its erection, in No. 105 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WOOL WAREHOUSE, LONDON DOCKS.

THE vastly increasing importance of the Colonial wool trade for some years past has induced the directors of the London Dock Company to enlarge very

considerably the warehouse appropriated to the reception of this article, and to provide therein long ranges of glass roofing, whereby most superior accommodation is gained on all the floors for the advantageous inspection of wool when placed on show.

The accompanying View of a portion of the interior exhibits the convenient adaptation of the floors for stowing and shewing wool.

The public sales of wool occur every six weeks, and are attended by dealers and manufacturers from Yorkshire and other counties, as also by buyers from the Continent.

Every bale, when on show, is inspected by drawing out a portion of wool,

which, after examination, is thrown on the floor; which to a stranger has a most extraordinary appearance, so much lying on the gangways, that the parties inspecting it frequently walk knee deep in loose wool.

The sales of wool in the London Dock warehouses alone vary in quantity from 15,000 to 25,000 bales at one time. The machinery employed is capable of housing 3000 daily; and the accommodation for delivery will admit 1500 to be disposed of in one day. These operations give employment to 200 men, exclusive of clerks and foremen. The importation of wool annually at the London Docks is 130,000 bales, the value of which is £2,600,000.

A sale commenced on Thursday week, and will last till Thursday, Sept. 12.



THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION, AFTER THE LATE ACCIDENT.



SCENE FROM THE "LEGEND OF FLORENCE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

LEIGH HUNT'S "LEGEND OF FLORENCE."

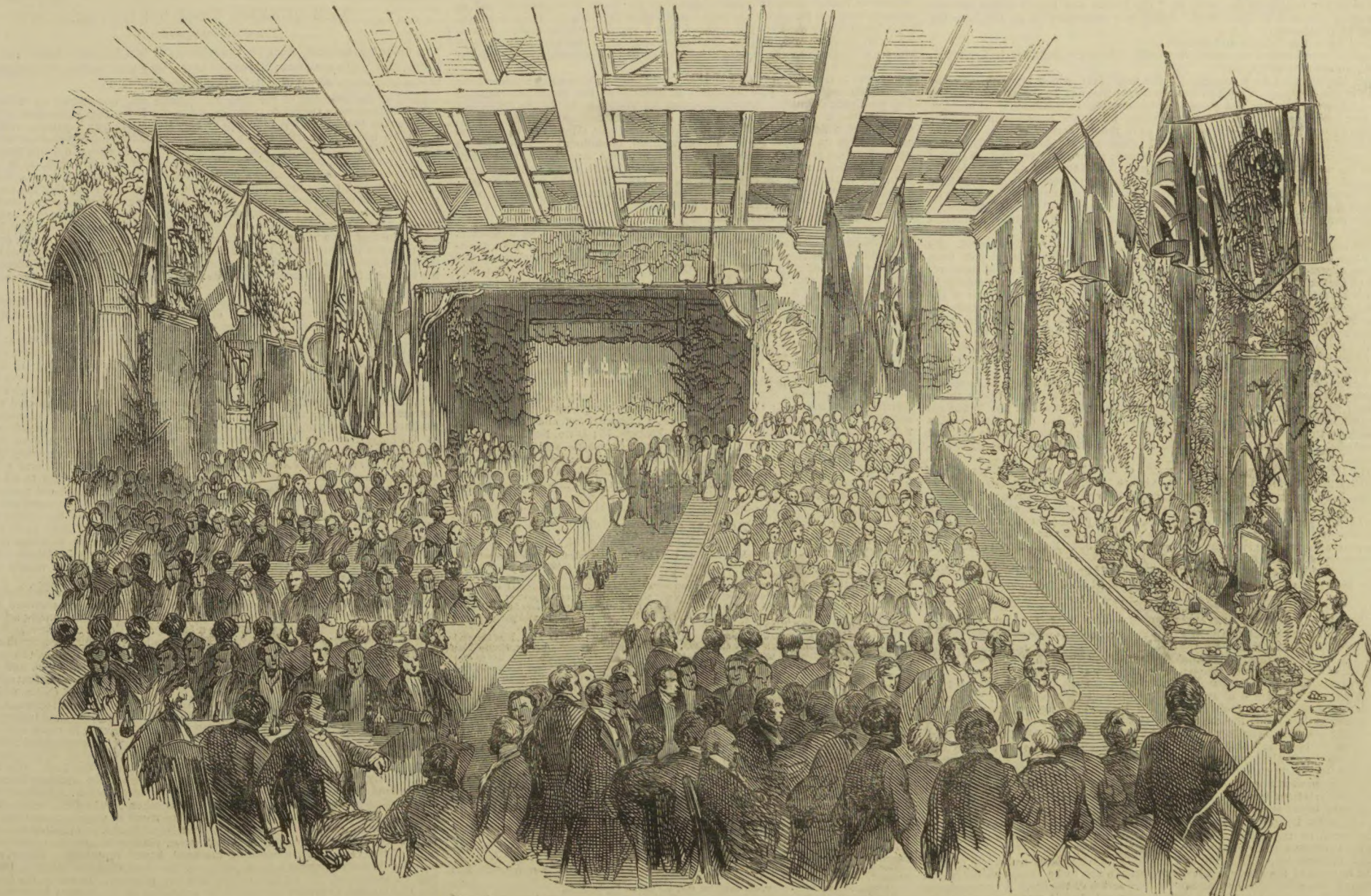
IN reverting to the performance of this fine play at SADLER'S WELLS, we confess that much of our satisfaction arises from a sense of justice thereby done to the author. The drama, when first produced at Covent Garden, was charged with the burthen of creating a taste and audience for the legitimate drama at a large house, the fortunes of which had to be redeemed. It was, in fact, produced on the forlorn hope, and might have been slain in the adventure. However, it perfectly succeeded and attracted increasing audiences, though not sufficiently numerous to enable a management dependent on the receipts of the house to grant it a long run. Its success, also, might have been greater but for one unfortunate circumstance, the poet was compelled to alter the catastrophe of his piece. According to the legend, a sentence of divorce should have been pronounced by papal authority. But this was deemed, by those who had a voice in the theatre, to be a dangerous expedient with a British public willingly subject to the indissolubility of the marriage tie; and, accordingly, in order to get rid of the offensive husband, it was necessary to kill him—an absurd expedient, and little less than a murder. Now there can be no doubt, that, with an Italian

argument for a play, the public would have been content enough with an Italian solution of the dilemma. At all events, the legitimate catastrophe would have been free from all objections, save that of the prejudice sought to be evaded, and which in time would have vanished of itself. We regret that Mr. Hunt has not supplied the original *dénouement* for the present performance. It would doubtless have been well received by the exceedingly judicious audience which usually crowds the pit on first nights, and would have done away with the only hindrance to its popularity that affects the revival. The drama itself has had the singularly good fortune of being well acted on both occasions. It is now performed, indeed, with remarkable elegance and power. Mr. Phelps does all he can to justify his ultimate "removal." He paints *Agolanti* in the darkest colours; but we think that he is likewise careful (notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of some critics for whom we have great respect) to show the degree of self-torment endured, so as to make him the victim both of disposition and destiny, as well as the tyrant and wrong-doer. It is hard to blend these two points in characteristic delineation; but, in justice to the actor, we are strongly disposed to assert that he has effected and embodied the required union. In proof of it, we may state that the audience, in a great measure, are still disposed to sympathize with the husband, notwithstanding his unamiable exterior. We fear, indeed, that the poet has drawn *Ginevra* in too patient an attitude: her excessive indifference to her husband's taunts almost places her in the wrong. We are glad when she is moved to some passion, save re-

sentment. The transition to this point, in the scene to which our illustration refers, was electric—a result due to both author and actress. Miss Glyn's impersonation is, indeed, admirable for its artistic keeping. Her constitutional energy is repressed, and the resigned woman affected with wonderful *raisonnable*. Towards the end, where the dialogue grows pathetic, the feeling which she displayed found an echo in every bosom. We would offer, in all kindness, a word of advice to Mr. Waller, in the part of *Rondilelli*. Let him not brood so much on the sound of his own fine voice. His ear gets pleased with the deep monotones, until his speeches, if of any length, become sermons. He should throw greater variety into his declamation, and mark each clause of a sentence with its proper expression, and discriminate it with its proper punctuation. At present he runs one into another, with an affectation of the familiar. He must eschew all affectations. We hope to see both him and the play successful; but are afraid, for the reasons above given, that the latter will not become popular until the catastrophe be better justified.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

ON Monday last a banquet was given to the Lord Mayor of London, by the Mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, Esq., in return for his Lordship's hospitality to his Worship a short time back, at the Mansion-house, and to celebrate the suc-



BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

cessful progress in South Hants of public feeling in favour of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Arrangements were made on a most extensive scale to welcome the Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities on their arrival.

Nearly every house in the public thoroughfares was decorated either with flags, banners, or evergreens, the High-street being hung with a profusion of colours and magnificent banners, in different parts, extending across the road.

The north and south sides of the Town-hall were illuminated in the evening, as well as many of the hotels and tradesmen's houses, which, together with the display of fireworks and other demonstrations, surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed within its ancient walls.

The Lord Mayor having complied with a request from the inhabitants of Southampton to receive him at Bishopstoke, about five miles from their town, in order that they might show him some of the scenic beauties which abound in the neighbourhood, the Mayor and Corporation, in their official robes, accompanied by a large concourse of persons in carriages and on horseback, left Southampton in the morning for the Bishopstoke railway station, where, at a quarter past one in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor with his suite, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and several of the distinguished guests, arrived from London and other places by the railway train. Personal greetings and introductions having taken place, the Mayor, members of the Corporation, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and principal visitors, partook of an elegant *déjeuner* at the station hotel, and then, attended by an immense cavalcade, started for Southampton, in the following order:—The carriages of the civic authorities; horsemen, three abreast; private carriages; licensed vehicles.

Having entered the green drive on the common, the carriages waiting their arrival, together with the Ancient Order of Foresters, Odd Fellows, and Modern Order of Foresters, joined the procession, making it one of vast length and of a most imposing character.

In this form the procession proceeded to the cemetery, and thence into the high road leading into the town, at the entrance of which they were met by many thousands of the inhabitants; in which form they perambulated the principal thoroughfares, visiting the magnificent docks, returning by another route to the Royal York Hotel, where the vast procession separated.

THE BANQUET.

The Town Hall, where the banquet took place, is over the ancient Bargate, which is an object of great curiosity to tourists. The southern portion of this ancient structure was built in the 13th, and the northern portion in the 15th, century. The south front has been stuccoed, and spoilt; the northern has been only partially disfigured. This part is of a semi-octagonal form. Over the south side was the Hall of Justice, and in it the present Solicitor-General sat for many years as Recorder. Over the northern portion was a grand jury room and other offices. The present Mayor suggested that the whole space over the southern and northern gates should form one large justice hall; that the bench of justice should be in the centre of the northern tower, which would be naturally raised on account of the height of the archways beneath, and which would command a view of all parts of the hall. This has now been just finished. In pulling down the windows of the grand jury-room, the arrow slits of the ancient building have been discovered and restored, to the great improvement of its architectural beauties and the intense delight of antiquarians.

Both the interior and exterior were fitted up magnificently for the present occasion. The judicial bench formed a dais at which the principal guests sat. From the dome of the hall was suspended a beautiful floral ornament, formed of the choicest flowers. Over the heads of the most distinguished guests were their coats of arms beautifully painted, and the whole of the hall was adorned with numerous flags and banners. Opposite the Mayor's chair, between the south windows, was a floral crown on a velvet cushion. On the tables were vases filled with flowers, and the top of the hall was wreathed with flowers and evergreens. The walls were lined with massive looking-glasses, the borders of which were wreathed with oriental foliage and flowers. The exterior of the hall was brilliantly illuminated.

Soon after six o'clock the guests began to arrive; and as each was announced, he was introduced to his Lordship by the Mayor of the borough.

On the right of the Mayor were Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir A. J. Cockburn, M.P.; Sir J. B. Mill, Bart.; J. Chaplin, Esq., M.P.; Captain Mangles, M.P., &c.; and on his left, Lord G. Lennox, Colonel Freestun, the Dean of Winchester, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., Charles Brett, Esq., &c. There were also present the Aldermen and Councillors of the different wards, the Mayors of Cambridge, Hertford, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, Lymington, Basingstoke, Newark, Winchester, Salisbury, Newport, Christchurch, and Ramsey.

The Mayor of Southampton, after giving the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," a body of men to whom they were much indebted for the service they had rendered to the country. One member of that Ministry—a noble Lord who had kept this country in peace and tranquillity for many years, when they had seen other countries torn to pieces by rebellion and discord—(applause)—he had hoped to have had the pleasure of greeting at that festive board; but he had been in constant communication with him (the Mayor) till late that afternoon, and important business alone prevented his attendance at the last. He gave them the toast of "Sir Alexander Cockburn and her Majesty's Ministers." (Immense cheering.)

Sir Alexander Cockburn, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, briefly responded to the toast. In common with the Mayor and his guests, he regretted the absence of the noble Lord (Palmerston), who he knew, from personal communication with him, was anxious to be present that evening, not only as an inhabitant of the county, but because he saw with infinite gratitude the town of Southampton rallying round its worthy mayor, a man who had been the architect of his own fortune, which he only seemed to value so far as he could with it promote the good of his fellow-creatures. He assured them that the present Ministry were anxious to do their best to promote the interests of commerce, and to advance in every way the welfare of those great interests which combine to make England so great and exalted a nation. In the name of her Majesty's Ministers he thanked them for the compliment which had been paid them. (Applause.)

The Mayor next gave the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and other Ministers of the Gospel," which was responded to by the Rev. the Dean of Winchester.

Next came the "Army and Navy." Lord George Lennox responded on behalf of the army, and Captain Yelverton, R.N., on the part of the navy.

The Mayor called for a bumper for the next toast, which he might call the toast of the evening. They had been honoured that day by the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, and he should be wanting in gratitude if he failed to express his sense of the kindness and honour which his Lordship had thereby conferred upon him and the town. He gave them, therefore, "The health of the Lord Mayor of the City of London." (Enthusiastic cheering.) That was the most gratifying day he had ever experienced; and he believed that, in saying that, he was uttering the feeling of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Southampton. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor had cheerfully responded to his invitation, and the people of Southampton had given his Lordship such a reception, that he trusted that the Lord Mayor's visit would become an annual one. (Applause.)

The toast was received with tremendous applause, which continued for several minutes.

The Lord Mayor, in rising to return thanks, was again warmly cheered. He said that if anything would tend to make a man dumb, or to prevent him from giving expression to his feelings, it was the manner in which he had been received that day by the people of Southampton. He really could not express in words his feelings on that occasion. He had been elected Lord Mayor of the chief city of the world (applause); and if he did but do his best, and work in a way by which the honour of the city and the office would be maintained (hear, hear) and justice supported (hear, hear), he should do his duty as well as he could. As to the show of the office, he put that on one side, and was only anxious to do his duty to his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) They would permit him to say how pleased and gratified he was at his reception and the whole proceedings of that day. (Cheers.) It almost made him a proud man. At all events, he should return to London a greater man, in his own consideration, than before (hear, hear); for, to receive the applause of his fellow-countrymen, in the handsome manner in which the people of Southampton had acted that day, was, indeed, a gratifying thing. He again expressed the pleasure and gratification he felt, and thanked them all most heartily for the honour they had done him. (Great applause.)

The Mayor next proposed "The health of the Members for the borough of Southampton," which was briefly responded to by B. M. Wilcox, Esq.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of their worthy Chairman." The Mayor, in a few remarks, acknowledged the compliment, and thanked the Lord Mayor and his other distinguished guests for the honour they had conferred upon him by their attendance at the proceedings of that day. He hoped he should see many more such assemblies before the Great Exhibition of 1851, and for many years afterwards. (Applause.)

"The health of the Mayors," "The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex," &c., were then given, and the festivities were continued till a late hour.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—The new act for enabling town councils to establish public libraries and museums is now operating, having received the Royal assent on the close of the session. The act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 43, for encouraging the establishment of museums in large towns, is repealed, and this act may be adopted in any municipal borough, the object being, as expressed, "to give greater facilities than now exist for establishing and extending public museums of art and science in municipal boroughs; for the instruction and recreation of the people." In any borough, the population of which exceeds 10,000, the mayor, on the request of the town-council, may ascertain whether the act is to be adopted by the votes of the burgesses, and when adopted, all necessary things are to be provided out of a rate of not more than one halfpenny in the pound per year. The public libraries and museums are to be held by the town council in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants. The admission to such libraries and museums is to be free of all charges. There are eleven sections in the act, and notwithstanding the former one is repealed, museums began or established may be maintained under the present act.

CURIOS DISCOVERY.—An ancient mill has within a few days been discovered on the townland of Shannacashel, parish of Kilmichael, about five miles north-east of Dunmanway. The massive framework of solid oak is in good preservation. It bears the marks of having been destroyed by fire. The remains of the upper and lower millstones are to be seen, one not much injured, the other greatly fractured by the action of the fire. A curious spade or shovel was found composed entirely of wood, but it was destroyed by an ignorant countryman. The old men in the neighbourhood state that from 10 to ten feet of turf have been cut over its present position. *Cork Examiner.*

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The proceedings of the Third General Peace Congress were opened on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in St. Paul's Church, the building made memorable by the recent meetings of the Frankfurt Parliament. Herr Jaun, the Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt, presided. There were about 550 English present out of a total audience of 2000.

The Congress sat three days—there being a morning and evening sitting each day; and the following were the resolutions agreed to:—

1. The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, 1850, acknowledges that recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason, and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war; and the Congress recommends all its members to labour in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and political and commercial prejudices which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.
2. This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for Governments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot otherwise be amicably adjusted.
3. That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose terrible burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot, therefore, too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquillity of each state.
4. This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans negotiated for the purpose of enabling one nation to oppress another.
5. This Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognises it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.
6. This Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries for the convocation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with the view to the formation of a code of international law.

[A full notice of the proceedings, accompanied with illustrations, shall appear next week.]

THE SOCIAL COMPACT IN TEXAS.—A shocking affair recently took place in Texas. A Mr. Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Van Zandt, had separated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighbourhood, where she was residing, and proposed a division of the property, to which she consented. He then took her behind him on his horse, and proceeded to their former house, which they reached upon apparently friendly terms. During the division of the property, he requested her to walk out in the yard with him. As soon as they left the house, he shot her dead with a pistol, and mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed, and overtook him in Rusk county, and killed him. *New Orleans Picayune.*

BAPTISMAL SUPERSTITION.—In the north of England, when several children are brought to be baptized at the same time, great anxiety is shown by the people lest the girls should take the precedence of the boys; in which case, it is believed, the latter, when arrived at man's estate, would be beardless. *Notes and Queries.*

A FAMILY REAPING PARTY.—On Saturday, in a wheat field, situate near the Cross Gate, Ilminster, were to be seen a father and his 10 sons reaping. The field is rented by one of the sons, and, by his request, the father and his brothers helped to reap. The father is an athletic man, named William Mullins, aged 65 years. His sons' names and ages are—John, 40; William, 38; Noah and James (twins), 36; Esau and Jacob (twins), 34; Matthew, 32; Henry, 30; Robert, 28; and Emanuel, 22 years. The sons are all fine and robust men, and, on an average, stand 5 feet 11 inches each. A great many persons went from the town to see them reap, and the bells of the venerable church rang two peals on the occasion.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The funds have again been very inanimate, Consols fluctuating barely $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the week. A shipment of gold from America, with the tendency of the Exchange being still more in favour of this country, had a favourable influence in supporting quotations at the beginning of the week, which, however, yielded in a slight degree towards the close. The extreme range of Consols has been between 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money. Considerable buoyancy exists in Bank Stock, the prices having advanced from last week's quotation of 213 to 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ 216. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. continue a favourite investment, from the guarantee against any reduction in the rate of interest for twenty years, after subsiding to Three per Cent. Money has rather slackened in demand this week. At the close of business dullness prevailed, the following list showing the latest quotations:—Bank Stock, 216 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Anns., to expire, January, 1860, 84; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 1-16; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, under £1000, 89 pm; South Sea Stock, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock for Account, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm; £500, June, 68 pm; Small, June, 68 pm.

A meeting of the Spanish bondholders was held on Wednesday last, when the terms agreed on by the several representatives of the Foreign and English bondholders were presented to the meeting. The proposition is, that £150 Active Stock shall be given for the £100 present capital and £50 arrears, and that the Passive Stock shall rank at the rate of £33 6s. 8d. per £100 Active. Upon this a dividend of 1 per cent. is to commence payment in half-yearly proportions, the first to become due in July, 1851, and to increase every two years 5s. per cent., so that at the end of sixteen years a maximum of 3 per cent. is to be reached, which will constitute the ultimate limit of interest to be discharged. It was plainly intimated that the Spanish Government, in consequence of the dilapidated state of its finances, could not, under any circumstances, comply with more liberal terms. Resolutions were passed empowering the committee to make a proposal for the settlement of the debt upon this basis, it being said that there was every prospect of its immediate acceptance. The holders of Passive Stock of course objected to the above arrangement; and as a speculation has for some time been carried on in this security, from its temptingly low price, it was not extraordinary that a stand should be made. It was, however, unsuccessful, and the meeting seemed to be tolerably satisfied with the hope of getting such a paltry instalment as the proposition conveys the bondholders' willingness to accept.

Business in the Foreign House has been unusually uninteresting: prices have scarcely fluctuated, with the exception of Spanish Active Bonds and Russian Two per Cents. Spanish Actives advanced on Thursday to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Russian, including the dividend, to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Buenos Ayres continues good at its late advance, and a demand for Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents has caused the price to creep up lately. At the close of business, quotations were—For Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 60; Danish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 103; Mexican, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., Account, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Coupons, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Passive, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Share Market is decidedly firmer, more real business being transacted. South-Westerns continue to improve; a rise of five per cent. has been registered during the Account, which closed on Thursday. At the close of the week prices were firm, as follows:—Caledonian, 77; Eastern Counties, 64; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent., 57; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 5; E. Lancash., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.; E. Lincoln., Gua. 6 per Cent., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 23; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 7; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 23; Leeds and Bradford, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 48; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 137 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 114; Ditto, New, 18; Ditto, Fifths, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.; Ditto, New Pref., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50 Shares, 94; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent., 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, Guar. 6 per Cent., 48; North Staffordshire, 64; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 67; Royston and Hitchin, 7; Ditto, Shepreth Extension, 1; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 9 dis.; Ditto, ditto, Class B, 7 dis.; South-Eastern, 15; Ditto, No. 3, 15; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 54; South Wales, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Great North of England Preference, 4; York and North Midland, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liege, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rouen and Havre, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise, have been trifling; but upwards of 1500 quarters of new have reached, chiefly by land carriage, in fair average condition, some of the white parcels weighing 63 to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per bushel. On the whole, a fair average amount of business has been transacted in most kinds, at about last week's currencies. Fine foreign wheats have mostly changed hands, at full prices; but damp and inferior parcels have slightly given way. The sale for barley and malt may be considered firm, while really good oats have produced a trifle more money. Both beans and peas, as well as Indian corn and flour, have realized very full quotations.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 44s; white, 42s to 43s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; Suffolk, red, 41s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; 70s; 21s to 23s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malted ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4s to 48s; brown ditto, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 23s to 27s; ditto, old, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 22s to 25s; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; bolters, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 35s per 280 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—New white mustard seed is selling at from 7s 6d to 8s; and brown ditto, 9s to 10s per bushel. In other seeds only a limited business is doing. Cakes are almost nominal. Linseed, English, crushing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s; brown mustard-seed, 3s to 11s; white ditto, 7s 6d to 8s; and tares, 3s 6d to 6s per bushel; English rape-seed, 42s to 43s per last; linseed cakes, English, 23s to 24s; foreign ditto, 23s to 27s per 1000; rape-cakes, 45s to 47s 15s per cwt; canary, 5s 6d to 6s 3d per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 23s 0d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 20s 10d; beans, 28s 1d; peas, 26s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 18s; rye, 22s 10d; beans, 27s 9d; peas, 27s 2d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s. Tea.—Small public sales have been held this week, and at which a limited quantity has sold at very full prices. Common sound Congou is selling, privately, as high as 114d to 1s per pound. The total stock of tea in London is only 31,948,000 lbs., against 34,041,000 lbs. at the corresponding period in 1849.

Sugar.—A full average amount of business has been transacted in West India sugar, this week, at previous quotations. Bengal and Mauritius, as well as foreign sugars, have ruled firm. Refined goods move off freely, and brown lumps are worth 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—There is more doing in good ordinary native Ceylons, at 44s per cwt. In the value of the plantation kinds we have no change to notice.

Rice.—This article is very slow in sale, and in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The business doing in the plantation kinds is somewhat extensive, and the quotations have advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow, 70s to 73s; and Limerick, 64s to 68s per cwt. Home-made moves off slowly, on somewhat easier terms. Fine Dorset, 75s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lbs. Small firm; but most other kinds of provisions command very little attention.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 36s 6d per cwt for old, and 37s for new, with a very moderate inquiry. **Oils.**—Our market is decidedly firmer, and prices are well supported in every instance. Several parcels of sperm have sold for export. **Spirits.**—The demand for West India rum is steady. Low to good Jamaica is quoted at 2s 6d to 3s 4d; and fine, 3s 6d to 4s 1d per gallon. The best brands of brandy are firm, at 5s 2d to 5s 4d for 1847. Geneva, 1s 6d to 2s.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 13s 6d; Bewick and Co, 13s 9d; Lawson, 13s 3d; Walker, 13s 3d; Haswell, 13s 6d; Hetton, 13s 6d; Stewart's, 13s 6d, per ton. **Hay and Straw.**—Old meadow hay, £2 12s to £3 17s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 5s; old clover, £3 15s to £4 10s; new ditto, £3 to £4; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load.

Hops.—Since our last report, the demand for most kinds of hops has ruled inactive, at about stationary prices. The plantation accounts are tolerably favourable; and the duty is at £200,000. **Wool.**—The public sales of colonial wool are still progressing steadily. About 17,000 bales have been disposed of, at very full prices. **Potatoes.**—The metropolitan markets continue to be extensively supplied with English potatoes, in which a good business is doing, at from 40s to 75s per ton.

Smithfield.—From their scarcity, prime beasts have commanded a steady sale, at very full prices. In other kinds of stock only a moderate business is doing:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb. to sink the offals.

Neuville and Leadhall.—These markets have ruled inactive, at about last week's currencies:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs by the carcase. R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 23.

17th Light Dragoons: Cornet A Learmonth to be Lieutenant, vice Reed. 34th Foot: Capt T Boley to be Captain, vice C W Hamphill. 53d: Ensign E R C Sheldon to be Lieutenant, vice Fairtlough. 68th: Lieut T De Courcy Hamilton to be Adjutant, vice Nicol. 77th: Lieut H Watts to be Lieutenant, vice O'Brien; Ensign H Kent to be Lieutenant, vice Watts. 88th: Lieut N Stevens to be Lieutenant, vice Leatham. UNATTACHED: Lieut J B Leatham to be Capt.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUG. 20.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt E Price to be Capt, vice Young; First Lieut A C Gleig to be Second Capt, vice Price; Second Lieut R Mackenzie, to be First Lieut, vice Gleig. COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT. DERBYSHIRE: The Right Hon. George John Lord Vernon to be Deputy Lieut. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. R BROOKS, Regent-street, picture-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J S HODGE and J CULPIN, New Oxford-street, tailors. R BARNARD, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, oilman. R DICKENSON, Crook, Durham, grocer. J KIRKLAND, Stockport, Che hire, builder. H E GELLACH, Nantwich-upon-Tyne, merchant. D A BURNETT, Dawley, Salop, lodging-house-keeper. T THOMAS, Dudley, Worcester, iron-merchant. J and R DAVIDSON, South Shields, Durham, butchers. T WILSON, Hill Top, near West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer. JANE THOMAS, Brynmawr, Breconshire, grocer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester to be First Church Estates Commissioner; and John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be Second Church Estates Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUG. 26.

Royal Artillery: First Lieut the Hon W C Yelverton to be Second Captain, vice M'Queen; Second Lieut R H Rowley to be First Lieutenant, vice Yelverton.

BANKRUPTS.

J MAINPRICE, Soham, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper. H WARD, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper. J ROBINSON, Ripon, Yorkshire, surgeon. J KING, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, builder. J CHELL, Manchester, collieryman. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J BOYD, Perth, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At the rectory, Downham, Essex, the wife of the Rev E B Berens, of a daughter.—At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Mrs Walter C Perry, of a son.—At Raithby Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev Edward Rawnsley, of a daughter.—At Sussex-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, the wife of the Rev Jonathan Dawson, of a daughter.—At Rise Rectory, the wife of the Rev William Whately, of a son, still born.—The wife of the Rev W Moxon Mann, vicar of Billingborough, Lincolnshire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Captain Henry Morse, of the Bombay Army, to Lydia, second daughter of Lieutenant-General R B Blyth, R.N., at Congleton, the Rev Henry Lister, incumbent of Boxmoor, Herts, to Mary Turville, only child of the late William Drayson, Esq, of Floriofield House, Northamptonshire.—Aug 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev W Duncan Long, incumbent of St Bartholomew, Birmingham, James Edward Cole, Esq, of Calcutta, to Euphemia, fourth daughter of T Bourne, Esq, of Liverpool.—At the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand, the Rev Dr Grossman, of Puchan, in Saxony, to Luise, eldest daughter of Mr Edward Buxton, of Nantwich-upon-Tyne, merchant.—At St Bride's Church, Fleet-street, the Rev Mr Edward Buxton, of Nantwich-upon-Tyne, merchant, to Miss de Rutzen, eldest daughter of Baron de Rutzen, of Slesebach Hall.—August 27th, at St Neot's, by the Rev — Green, Mr William Masters, of Holme Mills, Biggleswade, Beds, only son of Mr William Masters, of Potton, to Martha Susan, second daughter of Mr Elgood, of St Neot's.

DEATHS.

At Tunbridge Wells, George Richard Robinson, Esq, M P for Poole, and late Chairman of Lloyd's, aged 69 years.—At Islington, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev Joseph Ivimey, in the 68th year of her age.—The Hon Catherine Forrester, eldest daughter of the late Lord Arden, in her 63rd year.—At Weymouth, Sir William Lewis George Thomas, Bart., Captain Ernest C Beaumont, late 32nd Bengal N I.—At Paris, Major Henry Robert Thurlow, aged 46.—Catherine, wife of the Rev John Connop, of Bradfield Hall, Berks.—Viscount Newark, of Torquay.—At Bathampton, George Edward Allen, Esq, many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county of Somerset.—August 20, at Bradfield Hall, Berks, aged sixty-nine years, Katherine, wife of the Rev John Connop, after an illness of a few days.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE following account, from an eye-witness, of her Majesty's flying visit to Dover, may prove acceptable, especially as the very brief notices of it published in the newspapers do not give it its just importance.

Early on the morning of the 23rd intelligence was transmitted by the ordinary mail-boat from Ostend to Captain Balguy, R.N., Superintendent of the Mail Packet Station, of the intention of her Majesty to pay a passing visit to Dover, on her return to the Isle of Wight, and that the Royal squadron would arrive at about half-past five p.m. This information, however, did not become generally known till the afternoon. The passing of the *Stromboli*, as it was thought to be, down the Channel during the day, not followed by any vessel known to belong to the squadron, created an alarm among many that the report was concocted or erroneous; until unmistakable signs of preparation, later in the afternoon, assured the anxious many their loyal curiosity would in time be gratified. This preparation, however, was chiefly confined to the garrison, who, long before the fleet hove in sight, were in readiness to receive it. At five p.m. every eye from the Heights above, the Parade below, and the piers stretching out into the placid deep, was directed to the eastward, and most of them were aided by the telescope in their searching gaze after the first faint trace of the expected steamers.

A hazy line of distant smoke, floating over the horizon in the direction of Ostend, grew gradually more distinct, until, at last, the well-defined forms of three steamers opened on the view, a fourth remotely in the rear. The noble proportions of the first, with the Royal standard flying at the main-mast head, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and the red ensign at the staff, declared to the assembled thousands that she bore the beloved object of their engrossing interest, and, by the course the yacht was taking, that it was her Majesty's intention not only to approach the harbour sufficiently close to give her a fair sight of the beauties of the bay and the points of interest connected with the national works in progress, but that, under the able guidance of Commander Smithett, she was mingling with her subjects on *terra firma* as nearly and as intimately as she could, considering at the time it was dead low-water, and spring tides. The skillful manner in which her temporary pilot brought the *Victoria* and *Albert* up before the harbour's month, without a

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GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Tu Guinness to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London.—Mr. Tennant also gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

The Manufacturers consider that by use of materials secured to them by several Patents, and by long experience of the Manufacture, that they have overcome these difficulties, and they therefore beg, that should any attempted Substitutes be recommended, they may be carefully compared as to all the above particulars.

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"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' NERVOUS
NESS, Constipation, Indigestion, and Debility, from which had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or re-
lieve, have been effectually cured by DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RE-
STORING FOOD."—*Rev. John W. R. Barry, of Anthony*
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cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the
advice of many, have been effectually removed by DU BARRY'S deli-
cious Health-Restoring Food in a very short time."—*Rev. John W.*
Ryan, Rillington, Yorkshire. "Three years' excessive nervous-
ness, with pains in my chest, left arm, and legs, and debility,
which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by
DU BARRY'S Health-Restoring Food."—*Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of*
Koss, Sikkimben. "Sold in canisters, with full instructions, weighing
1 lb., at 2s. 6d.; 2 lb., at 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., at 11s.; 12 lb., at 22s. Super-
fine quality, at 2s. 6d. per lb."—*Rev. J. W. Barry and Co.*
127, New Bond Street, London.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER HARBOUR.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER HARBOUR.

(Continued from page 194.)

Three or four of the Royal children were on deck, and, perhaps, equally with

their Royal parents, formed a source of attraction and delight to the numerous eyes that gazed on them earnestly, though respectfully, from the boats below and around. The good folks of Dover, as I am informed, were flattered at the

prond distinction enjoyed by their fellow-townsmen, Captain Smithett, who, holding one of them in his arms, seemed to be directing the child's attention to the beauties of his native place, graciously visited by the Queen. A steamer belonging to the Commissioners of the Harbour, kept buzzing about her, grander and more honoured sister with a meaning which was not quite obvious; but if any of those on board had expected the honour of a reception on board the Royal yacht, they were disappointed. Indeed, it was not till after the lapse of a considerable time that Captain Baldrock was granted an interview, to ascertain her Majesty's pleasure, a subject about which endless conflicting statements were rife; some giving it out she intended landing to inspect the new Admiralty Pier, and others, that the South-Eastern Railway Company were making arrangements for her conveyance, by special train, to London. Certain it was that at one time she was expected to disembark, for preparations were made to facilitate her so doing. The return of Captain Baldrock, however, into harbour soon dissipated these ideas. The public were informed that her Majesty and party, having enjoyed the scene so long as the light of the evening sun had enabled them, had quietly descended below, and were now partaking of their dinner—a fact which appeared to be corroborated by the brilliant lights discernible through the portholes of the vessel.

The crowds now dispersed in every direction; telescopes that earned sixpence a peep were speedily reduced to their minimum dimensions; no more boats were offered for the convenience of sight-seers; "Oastend apples and Queen's pears" ceased to be cried; and after one more Royal salute had roared from the heights simultaneously with the weighing the anchors of the steam squadron, feasts performed in the gloom of eight o'clock, the once excited town and port of Dover returned peacefully to their routine of pleasures and duties, with hearts full of loyalty towards their excellent Queen, and patriotism for their well-beloved and highly-favoured country.

WATCHER.

CANAL-BOAT, HORSE-SHOE FALL, NIAGARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

On a recent visit to the Falls of Niagara (Tuesday, July 23rd), my eye was quickly arrested by the novel spectacle of a Canal-boat perched on the very edge of "The Horse-shoe Fall," on the British side of the river.

It appears that about six weeks ago (from August 8th), this Canal-boat, laden with pork and whiskey, but fortunately with no one on board, broke loose from the harbour at Chippeway, and was carried down the river by the current, pursuing her perilous voyage through the Rapids without any apparent injury, till she lodged against a rock on the extreme verge of the Fall, in which position she has since lain, as if at anchor, with the chafed waters roaring and gushing past her as they take their fearful leap into the abyss below.

I made a Sketch of the west section of the Horse-shoe Fall, as seen from Table Rock, showing the curious position of the boat on the edge of the cataract—a position in which no earthly power can reach her. As the boat will probably soon go to pieces under the action of the raging waters around her, and there being little likelihood of any craft being ever again similarly situated, I enclose a copy of the Sketch.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.

This "big lump" of gold is pronounced by competent judges to be not only the largest, but the finest specimen yet brought to England. Its weight, with quartz, is 14½ lb. troy; specific gravity of the mass, 5.052; quartz being 2.3. The average specific gravity of gold from California is 16: this will show the specimen to contain nearly 9 lb. of gold; and estimating it at £45 a pound, the specimen is intrinsically worth £400; though we are assured the offer of £500 for it has been refused.

This wondrous product of the Californian *dorado* may be seen at Mr. Limbird's, No. 143, Strand, a few doors west of Somerset House. It has also been exhibited in the United States; for we find the following announcement of the mammoth lump in the *New Bedford Daily Mercury*, April 16, 1850:—

"California Gold!—At Concert Hall.—An opportunity will be afforded to our citizens this evening of seeing with their own eyes one of the most remarkable and astonishing specimens of product of the California mines which has yet been discovered in that auriferous region—a mammoth lump of gold, weighing about FIFTEEN POUNDS. It is owned, we understand, by V. F. Perkins, Esq., of Maine, and others in this city."

We find, also, the following characteristic mention of "the big lump" in the *Alta California* of Feb. 1:—

"I had heard that some persons had arrived in town with a mammoth lump, and, with two or three friends, went to inspect it. I think, had the minstrel who so feelingly laments the demise of the venerable Edward seen this specimen, he would have changed his tune to 'Get out of the way, old Dan Tucker,' and been still more urgent, in his request to have 'de shovel and de hoe taken down. It was procured from the Auburn Diggings, near the North Fork, by three men named T. S. Wetherby, R. Rakin, and T. Cragier, and weighs twelve pounds avoirdupois, or about 14 pounds 7 ounces 10 pennyweights troy. It is of an irregular egg shape, somewhat flattened, and of about 18 inches circumference one way, by 12 the other. It is a conglomeration of stone and gold, smooth on the surface; and though, probably, three-fourths or five-eighths of its bulk are stone, there is not more than four pounds in it. Its intrinsic value is, at least, 2000 dollars; but the holders have been offered 3000 and 3200 for it. They decline selling, however; preferring the chances of making a good thing by it, in taking or sending it home. Seeing these terrifically large lumps is apt to make one very nervous."

We have only to add, that our illustration is of the actual size of "the big lump."



LUMP OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—VALUE £500.